

السنة الحادية والستون

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Austria	12 S.	Kenya	Sh. 7
Belgium	20 B.F.	Lebanon	0.225
Denmark	8.50 D.K.	Luxembourg	201 F.
Egypt	40 F.	Morocco	2.75 D.
France	22 F.	Netherlands	1.50 G.
Germany	2.50 M.	Norway	20 K.
Greece	18 Dr.	Portugal	25 Esc.
India	60 Rs.	Spain	40 Ptas.
Iran	60 Rials	Sweden	275 S.K.
Israel	10 L.S.	Switzerland	1.70 S.F.
Italy	400 Lire	Turkey	17.15 L.
		U.S. Military Pay	\$0.35
		Yugoslavia	20 D.

## Carter Is Invited by Sadat To Pact Signing in Egypt

By Christopher Wren  
CAIRO, Oct. 2 (NYT) — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat today invited President Jimmy Carter to visit Egypt for the signing of a peace treaty with Israel after the October 1973 war. Mr. Sadat issued the invitation in a lengthy report to the Egyptian people on the results of the summit at Camp David last week. He told the Egyptian people that the peace treaty was a "historic moment" and that it was "impossible to put our feet on any other path but the path of peace."

In a speech that lasted almost two hours, Mr. Sadat urged the Egyptian people to take advantage of the "historic moment" and to support the peace treaty. He said that the peace treaty was a "historic moment" and that it was "impossible to put our feet on any other path but the path of peace."



Smoke rises over Beirut yesterday morning after night of shelling by Christian militiamen and Arab peacekeeping forces.

## Condemns 5% Restraint

## Labor Party Rejects Callaghan Pay Curb

By R.W. Apple Jr.  
LONDON, Oct. 2 (NYT) — The Labor Party conference today resoundingly rejected the pay policy of Prime Minister James Callaghan's Labor government. In the debate leading up to the vote, Cabinet ministers had warned that failure to support the prime minister could cost Labor the next general election, which must be held sometime in the next 12 months. But the delegates, especially those representing the largest trade unions, remained adamant in their opposition to Mr. Callaghan's efforts to limit pay increases to 5 percent.

The conference, which opened this morning at Blackpool, a resort on the Irish Sea, approved a toughly worded condemnation of pay restraints by a vote of 4,017,000 to 194,000.

Mr. Callaghan looked glum and irritated as the result was announced. He will give his response in a speech tomorrow morning, but his Cabinet colleagues made it clear tonight that the government would press on with its 5 percent policy. Michael Foot, the leader of the House of Commons, said pointedly that the Labor conference could not dictate policy to the government.

## Coalition Call by Sarkis Fighting in Lebanon Heaviest in 3 Years

BEIRUT, Oct. 2 (UPI) — The heaviest fighting in Lebanon in three years sparked a call today from President Elias Sarkis for an emergency coalition government, and a prompt countermand by a leading Christian politician for Mr. Sarkis' resignation.

The president went on national radio after the rocket and shell fire shattered a day-old cease-fire between Syrian troops and Israeli-armed Christian rightist militias.

Mr. Sarkis, in a clear reference to the rightists, blamed the fighting on "certain factions . . . that provoke the Arab peacekeeping force and then exploit the sensitivities which arise with any borrowed [Syrian] security force."

Minutes later, rightist and former President Camille Chamoun said, "The only thing that remains now for Sarkis to do is resign."

Syrians Blamed, Too

Although Mr. Sarkis indirectly criticized the militias, he made it clear that the Syrians also were at fault. "This kind of [military] measure to liquidate groups of citizens and areas, whatever the provocation, does not represent a sound treatment of the situation," he said.

Mr. Sarkis announced what he called "an emergency security plan" that included a call for a new government to be made up of "the principle Lebanese personalities."

Residents of both east and west Beirut said that the rocket, mortar and artillery bombardments, which began at about 2:30 a.m., were more intense than the worst shelling during the 1975-76 civil war.

Accurate casualty figures for either side were impossible to obtain, but the rightist Phalangist Party radio said that 39 Lebanese had been killed and 220 wounded today.

Sarkis' Plan

Mr. Sarkis' security plan, which reportedly would be set in action within 10 days, called for the proposed new government "to deal with our present crisis at all political levels, Arab and international, and for a permanent solution that will guarantee the existence of our country."

He called on Lebanese to "close ranks, to come out of this tragedy and deal with the present situation."

"We are confronted today with a challenge unprecedented in our country," he said.

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President Anwar Sadat criticizes Palestinians and Syrians for opposing peace agreement worked out during Camp David talks.

## The Zimbabwe Times Black Newspaper Banned By Rhodesia Government

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Rhodesia's racial government today banned the Zimbabwe Times, the only daily newspaper catering to black readers.

The decision prohibiting further publication of the newspaper was announced in a Government order signed by the acting president, Jerry Evison, and co-signed by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, a black member of the government's ruling executive council.

The order gave no specific reason for the move. It said only that the paper and any other publication "likely to be contrary to the interests of public safety or security."

A military spokesman, meanwhile, said that black nationalist guerrillas during the night damaged a bridge over the southern end of Fort Victoria and Beitbridge. He said an explosion damaged one girder but that the bridge expected to be repaired during the day.

The attack on the bridge appeared to be aimed against Rhodesia's economic interests. Beitbridge is Rhodesia's land gateway to South Africa, the only country that maintains overt trade relations with this country.

The Zimbabwe Times general manager, Robbie Roberts, said that the decision banning the daily and weekly editions would put 300 persons out of work — eight of them white.

He said he did not know the reason for the move but suspected the banning was issued at the insistence of Bishop Muzorewa. The Times has reported that a "tribal clique" was out to take over Bishop Muzorewa's party.

Circulation Figures

Mr. Roberts said the daily had a circulation of 20,000 and the weekly 40,000. The newspaper, financed largely by the London-based conglomerate Lomax, made its inception with a weekly edition in April, last year, and went daily in December.

Mr. Roberts said that about 1 million Rhodesians (\$147 million) has been put into the paper, which is managed by Hermu Press. The group, chaired by black journalist Herbert Mungatira, has on its board two white Rhodesia-based Lomax officials.

Mungatira late last month was arrested on charges of publishing news reports that lacked official authorization and were likely to spread alarm and despondency. He was freed on bail and was scheduled to come up for trial later this month.

## Second Defector From Bulgaria Is Dead in U.K.

LONDON, Oct. 2 (Reuters) — A second Bulgarian defector working for the British Broadcasting Corp. has been found dead, the BBC said tonight.

The body of Vladimir Simeonov, 30, was found by a neighbor in his London home after he failed to arrive at work today, BBC Television News said.

Anti-terrorist police went to the house tonight. Police investigating the murder last month of a Bulgarian defector employed by the BBC, Georgi Markov, 49, said that he may have been killed by a minute poisoned ball.

Mr. Markov said before he died that he had been stabbed with the poisoned tip of an umbrella in a London street.

Mr. Simeonov left Bulgaria in 1971 and joined the BBC's Bulgarian service a year later. Mr. Markov left Bulgaria in 1970 and also worked for the BBC's Bulgarian service.

## Pope's Funeral to Follow Simple Form of Paul VI's

VATICAN CITY, Oct. 2 (AP) — Cardinals of the Roman Catholic Church decided today to celebrate Pope John Paul I's funeral with the simplicity and solemnity that marked the funeral of Pope Paul VI less than two months ago.

The cardinals met in the Apostolic Palace to determine the funeral arrangements while tens of thousands of faithful waited in steady rain to enter St. Peter's Basilica and pay last respects to the pope, who died Thursday after a reign of 34 days.

Forty of 127 cardinals who have reached Rome so far attended the meeting. They set the time of the funeral mass on the marble steps of the basilica, Christendom's largest church, for 4 p.m. Wednesday (Rome time). Cardinal Carlo Confalonieri, 85, the dean of the College of Cardinals, who led Pope Paul's funeral service, will preside.

Funeral Similar to Paul's

The outdoor consecration was instituted for the funeral of Pope Paul, who had specified that he wanted a simple service and burial. Previous papal funerals had been indoors and involved elaborate services over several days.

After the funeral mass, expected to be televised live worldwide, the body of Pope John Paul will be buried in the grotto of the basilica opposite the sarcophagus of his predecessor.

As the body of the 65-year-old pope lay in state on a catafalque near the main altar of the basilica, mourners filed past in what Vatican experts said was the biggest outpouring of affection for a dead pontiff in recent times. More than 500,000 persons have viewed the body in four days.

## Finland Gets a Taste of Soviet Power

By Thomas O'Toole  
LOVISA, Finland, Oct. 2 (WP) — The Finns who operate the first nuclear power plant to be exported to the West by the Soviet Union jokingly refer to it as their "Eatinghouse" reactor. But they see the future for Soviet nuclear power as anything but laughable.

The Finns call their Soviet-built plant "Eatinghouse" because it so closely resembles the 38 nuclear electric plants built around the world by Westinghouse, the U.S. company that is pre-eminent in the field.

Westinghouse tried to land this contract eight years ago but lost to the Soviet Union even though it bid 20 percent less than the \$250 million the Finns paid.

U.S. Setback Warned

For the last two years, Westinghouse has told the White House and Congress that stricter controls of nuclear exports will mean a staggering loss of sales. Westinghouse has said that if U.S. companies fail to build the world's nuclear power plants, French and West German firms will.

There is little doubt that U.S. companies such as Westinghouse may lose some of their share of the nuclear market but there is doubt that France and West Germany will capture that loss. If the Finnish experience is a guide, it may be the Russians who win a large share of the market.

A trip to this small town on the Gulf of Finland by U.S. journalists offers evidence that this may be one of the most serious economic threats by the Soviet Union against the West.

The Soviet-built plant is in operation, a shiny, whirling machine that last week started its fourth straight month without missing a kilowatt. An almost identical second plant is near completion, less than 100 yards from the first. More than 600 Soviet construction workers are at work there.

Third Plant Proposed

Talks are taking place concerning a third plant, which at 1 million kilowatts will be more than twice the size of the 440,000-kilowatt plant now in service. The Finns say that they do not have to decide on this plant for another two years but it is clear from conversations with executives of the government-owned Imatran Voima Power Co. that a decision of sorts has already been reached — the plant will be built by the Soviet Union.

"Why change something when it works?" said Kaveli Numminen, director of Imatran. Anders Palmgren, superintendent of the Lovisa power station added: "The plant we have here happens to be one of the best in the world. The fuel works well, the vibrations in the turbines are low, and we have not had a single fuel leak in more than 10,000 hours of operation. We are delighted with this nuclear power plant."

The Finns talk blithely about how they would like to become salesmen for Soviet nuclear power around the world. The Finns here think that the Soviet nuclear power design is as good as any in the West and want to share in the profits they see tumbling into Soviet coffers if other buyers turn to Moscow.

Bidding Battles

Until the Finns bought their first Soviet plant, things did not go well with Soviet nuclear exports. The Russians have exported nuclear plants to East Germany, Poland, Bulgaria, and Hungary but in the last few years lost bidding battles to Westinghouse for a plant in Yugoslavia and to a Canadian firm for a plant in Romania.

None of these Communist countries thought that the Soviet design was safe. Five years ago, the Russians were trying to sell nuclear plants without the thick concrete containment buildings around them that are the U.S. trademark.

The Russians did not build redundant cooling systems favored by U.S. companies to cool down the reactor if its nuclear fuel should overheat. The Soviet computer controls of the plant were also incomplete.

The Finns convinced the Russians to change. They bought not only the Soviet reactor but also steam generators and turbines. Then they went to a West German firm for the controls, a Dutch company for the concrete containment, and to Westinghouse for a \$10 million system to flood the reactor with 1,000 tons of ice if its heat and pressure need to be subdued in a hurry. The Soviet Union got the message and will now supply these items.

## Swiss Franc Off Against Dollar

LONDON, Oct. 2 (IHT) — The dollar and West German mark rose sharply today against the Swiss franc in nervous, moderate trading, dealers said, following the announcement yesterday that the Swiss National Bank will act to halt the franc's rise.

Elsewhere, however, the dollar was mixed against the main trading currencies.

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## A Frenchman Is Fired As Head of Comoro Army

PARIS, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Robert Denard, a French soldier of fortune, is looking for a new employer. The French-aligned government of the Comoro Islands in the Indian Ocean has fired the self-styled colonel from his post of supreme commander of the country's 600-man army, apparently on orders from Paris.

Col. Denard, 46, helped organize the May 13 coup in the Comoros that overthrew anti-French President Ali Soilih, who was subsequently assassinated. Col. Denard, a veteran of mercenary wars in Africa and Arabia, went by the Islamic name of Said Mustapha Mhadjou.

France is anxious to retain a strong presence in the strategic area of the Indian Ocean and East Africa despite granting independence to most of its past possessions. It retains only Reunion Island and a number of specks of uninhabited land around the northern shores of Madagascar.

To this end, it is trying to tighten its political, military and economic position in the area through closer relations with local radical governments. It is this unpublicized change of French policy that prompted the Comoro government to dismiss Col. Denard while conferring on him the title of national hero at a public ceremony.

Sharply Attacked

France's policies in the Indian Ocean, where it maintains a strong naval squadron, have been under sharp attack from some kind of governments. They have accused Paris of neo-colonialism and gunboat diplomacy.

The African summit in Khartoum in July ordered the expulsion of the Comoro government, and African nations said they will walk out of the United Nations General Assembly debate if the Comoro delegation dares to take the floor.

Col. Denard was asked to leave the Comoro Islands while French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, after recently mending relations with the Seychelles Islands government, was hosting Madagascar President Didier Ratsiraka.

Diplomatic sources said that Mr. Ratsiraka was so pleased by Col. Denard's dismissal that he agreed

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## News Analysis

## U.S. Africa Policy Near Failure

By David B. Ottaway

LUSAKA, Zambia, Sept. 29 (UPI) — While the Carter administration appears to have just scored a major victory in its Middle East diplomacy, it is perilously close to disaster in its carefully laid policy toward Southern Africa.

South Africa's rejection of the Western peace plan for South-West Africa (Namibia) and Rhodesia's steadfast refusal to attend the all-party conference proposed by Britain and the United States have placed the United States in a position of embarrassment with its new-found black African allies.

Having become deeply involved in the search for internationally acceptable settlements to these thorny disputes — bolstering Britain in Rhodesia and leading the Western diplomatic initiative over South-West Africa — Washington must now bear the consequences of its own growing entrapment in the racially explosive politics of this region.

## Choosing Sides

In both Rhodesia and South-West Africa, the time is fast approaching when the Carter administration may have to choose between being on the "white" or "black" side of these conflicts, or else simply sit it out and thereby risk default to the Soviet Union and its allies.

The administration's Africa policy, as devised and executed by "Africanists" such as Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, and Ambassador Donald McHenry of the U.S. mission to the UN, has aimed precisely at avoiding such clear-cut choices while edging the United States toward a new and far closer relationship with black Africa.

The main tactic for implementing this strategy has been to promote Western peace plans in collaboration with the five front-line African states — Angola, Botswana, Mozambique, Tanzania and Zambia — that would at once halt the natural drift of events in southern Africa toward race wars, block the expansion of Soviet influence

and consolidate the standing of the United States in black Africa.

The tactic came close to success before failure in South-West Africa but has remained unworkable in Rhodesia to date. There the dynamics of the guerrilla war have continued to outpace various British-U.S. peace initiatives and proposals for the basis of a negotiated settlement.

## Fatal Flaw

In retrospect, the fatal flaw in the administration's southern Africa policy may well prove to have been its awkward handling of South Africa, without whose support Washington could never have hoped to work its diplomacy in either Rhodesia or South-West Africa.

Its much publicized harsh criticism of that white-ruled country's hated racial policies, and its much-lauded public posturing in favor of black South Africans convinced the tough-minded Afrikaners of Pretoria early that U.S. policy was tilted heavily against their own narrow but strongly held interests.

Now, with the election of the hard-line Pieter Botha as prime minister, Pretoria seems likely to be even more hostile to U.S. diplomacy in the region. Meanwhile, expectations in black Africa remain high, but so far unfulfilled, regarding what the United States can and ought to do.

Indeed, pressure from the front-line states is steadily building for London and Washington to take some dramatic action to implement its own proposals for a resolution of the Rhodesian conflict, including the use of military force to remove Prime Minister Ian Smith and his white minority establishment in Salisbury.

## Critical Stage

The war in Rhodesia has now reached the critical stage and the white-led biracial transitional government set up there last March is coming to the end of its political tether. It is making a final, desperate appeal to Washington to save it from the Patriotic Front guerrillas,

which have the backing of the Soviet Union and black Africa.

If Prime Minister Smith and his three black colleagues leading the interim Rhodesian government are allowed into the United States to make their case over the head of the Carter administration directly to the U.S. public, they will argue that Washington, in particular, owes them something. (President Carter said yesterday that the State Department probably would issue visas to Mr. Smith and the Rev. Ndabingir Sithole, one of the three black members.)

Mr. Smith feels strongly that Rhodesia's rebellious whites have atoned for their political sin of declaring independence unilaterally from Britain in 1965, just as did the United States 202 years ago. He feels he has more than met the terms set down by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger for U.S. backing, most notably the acceptance of black-majority rule and the promise of elections based on adult universal suffrage.

But, he will say, his government never got any of the promised dividends in return, such as the lifting of economic sanctions, diplomatic recognition and Western economic assistance. Worse yet, he will tell the U.S. public, the West has decided to sell a moderate multiracial regime totally oriented toward it down the river to Communist-backed "Marxist terrorists."

On the face of it, the Rhodesian case seems a strong and appealing one that is gaining support rapidly in Congress. But accepting it will necessarily lead the United States into a far deeper involvement in the spreading quagmire of war and racial conflicts throughout southern Africa — one not of its own making and of limited direct national interest outside the present intense Soviet-U.S. rivalry for influence in Africa.

Above all, support of the Rhodesian transitional government would spell the end of the Carter administration's new Africa policy, for Washington would lose all credibility with its key black African partners — the five front-line states and Nigeria.



Two Children dash for cover in Beirut's eastern sector during a lull in Syrian shelling yesterday.

## Lebanon Fighting Is Worst in 3 Years

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the modern history," he said. "Let us meet this challenge."

The shelling, which peaked early this morning, continued sporadically throughout the day. The battles raged over a 28-kilometer front, including Beirut and its suburbs, the

hilly Aley region to the east and Christian villages along the coast and in the mountains to the north and east of the city.

Besides the traditional combat zones in and around Beirut, Christian artillery in the mountain villages of Brummana, Rounieh, Beit Mery and Ain Saadeh northeast of the capital bombarded Syrian positions in Beirut and in the vicinity of the Druze resort town of Aley. But the Syrian forces vastly outnumbered the Christian militias.

Flares lit up the sky over the capital as Syrian troops concentrated their fire on the eastern Christian sector of the city.

The Syrian troops made extensive use of Soviet-made multiple rocket launchers.

Observers noted that casualty figures would have been even higher, but many of the battle zones have been depopulated by previous fighting.

Rightist militia commander

Bashir Gemayel declared that "cannon can destroy stones but they cannot destroy our will and resistance."

Premier Salim al-Hoss declared, "I have nothing to say about this scenario of insane violence and I hope that God will grant our suffering citizens the patience to bear up under these difficult circumstances."

## Accusation by Syria

DAMASCUS, Oct. 2 (AP) — Syria accused the United States and Israel today of being responsible for the latest fighting in Beirut.

The United States and Israel "jointly planned well-specified functions for the rightist fascist militias in Lebanon, and fixed the time for their action against the Syrian troops of the Arab League peace force," the official Syrian government newspaper Tishrin Said.

## Paris Shifts Position on Sahara Dispute

(Continued from Page 1)

former colony to Morocco and Mauritania.

But now, too, the reformist government of Premier Adolfo Suarez, which has been burnishing a progressive image in the realm of foreign policy, has begun to adopt what it considers a more evenhanded stand on the Sahara question, much to Morocco's discomfort.

The most spectacular gesture in this regard was the attendance last week of Javier Ruperez, foreign policy chief of Mr. Suarez's party, at the Polisario's fourth congress

which was said to have been held "somewhere in the liberated territories" of the Sahara — near the Algerian town of Tinduf. Mr. Ruperez's presence was taken as a de facto recognition of the Polisario by Madrid, and the liberation movement is expected to open an official bureau here soon.

## Canary Nationalists

Significantly absent from the desert gathering were any representatives from a tiny, Algerian-backed movement that claims to be struggling for the independence of the Spanish Canary Islands — but which Spanish officials view essentially as a form of Algerian pressure on Madrid to adopt a more sympathetic position on the Sahara.

King Hassan, too, has important points of leverage over Spain — the colonies of Ceuta and Melilla that officially are Spanish provinces but are surrounded by Morocco — but relations between Rabat and Madrid have hardly soured to the point where the monarch would begin to put pressure on them. Even so, if forced to choose, Spain would probably rather abandon Ceuta and Melilla than consider loosening its claim to the Canaries.

It seems likely that events on the ground will continue to influence the diplomatic responses of Paris and Madrid as well as Washington, which has adopted a posture of neutrality in the conflict. (The United States is Algeria's leading trading partner.) At its desert conference, the Polisario announced that it would prolong indefinitely the cease-fire it proclaimed on the Mauritania front following the

## Repression Is Charged

## OAS Human-Rights Panel To Start Nicaragua Probe

MANAGUA, Oct. 2 (AP) — Representatives of the Organization of American States' Human Rights Commission are to arrive tomorrow to investigate accusations against President Anastasio Somoza's authoritarian regime of repression, torture, atrocities, and other human-rights violations.

A reliable source said that the six-man mission would visit cities where there was heavy fighting during the uprising last month against the Somoza family, which has ruled Panama for 41 years. The team is headed by the chairman of the rights commission, Andres Aguilar of Venezuela.

Roberto Alvarez, an official of the OAS human-rights group, said that the delegation would meet with government officials, members of the opposition front, other political groups, students, church leaders and labor unionists. He said that the panel will set up an office to hear public complaints of rights violations.

Other members of the mission are Thomas Farar of the United States, Marco Moroy of Colombia, Fernan do Volio of Costa Rica, Carlos Dunshee de Abranches of Brazil, and Carlos Garcia Bauer of Guatemala.

The United States, Guatemala, and the Dominican Republic have agreed to try to mediate between President Somoza and the coalition of political parties and labor unions that opposes him. Informal sources say do Volio of Costa Rica, Carlos Dunshee de Abranches of Brazil and Carlos Garcia Bauer of Guatemala.

## Oil Firm Strike Ends in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Most of Belgium's 5,000 oil workers returned to work today after a three-week strike protesting the closure of the Occidental Petroleum refinery in the port city of Antwerp.

However, the 250 Occidental Petroleum workers unanimously decided to continue their month-old occupation of the refinery, demanding that the government guarantee their job security.

The workers occupied the refinery early last month to protest the decision to close the refinery because its production was far below capacity. The refinery had lost \$50 million since 1974.

## Socialist Morale Boosted By By-Election Victories

(Continued from Page 1)

against the government of Mr. Barre, Socialist Party strategists believe that they can gain a kind of bandwagon momentum as the increasingly dominant leftist party.

As the Socialist Party grows, the Communist Party either will follow the Socialists' more liberal, broader-based politics or lose votes and power to the Socialists, Mr. Estier predicted.

The importance of the Socialist-Communist rivalry came out in sev-

eral by-elections. In northern France, the Communists ran their own candidate even though the March election winner was a Socialist. This maneuver proved a political gaffe which cost the Communist candidate half the votes he had scored in March and eventually elicited a half-hearted Communist apology.

In the only contest in Paris, Socialist Edwige Avice, 33, a social worker, ousted Christian de La Malene, a veteran Paris politician closely associated with Gaullist leader Jacques Chirac. Socialists charged that some Gaullist supporters were told to vote Communist in the first round in an attempt to insure that the Gaullist would not face a Socialist in the run-off.

Although the resilient Socialists now pledge to oppose the government strenuously, an apparently untroubled Mr. Barre said he will continue his economic policies of austerity. France has the highest inflation rate in Western Europe. It is coupled with record unemployment of almost 15 million persons with worse apparently to come before growth revives in the new context of price liberalization, withdrawal of subsidies to weak companies and other measures.

## Sadat Asks Carter Visit

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moment that Egyptians will look forward to this visit to express their feelings for a great man. After the speech, Mr. Sadat said that Mr. Carter had already agreed.

President Sadat received an enthusiastic ovation as he strode confidently into the People's Assembly chamber to deliver his address. As he reviewed details of the two Camp David accords, his explanation was punctuated by periodic applause.

The only disturbance came about halfway through the speech when a leftist parliamentarian, Kamal Ahmed, stood up and tried to debate Mr. Sadat. The heckler was shouted down and left before a vote could be called to oust him. Mr. Sadat commented, with annoyance, "I welcome frankness but not insolence."

## Moderates Are Silent

Although Mr. Sadat has received almost unanimous support from Egyptians, his Camp David visit met conspicuous silence from Arab moderates and critics of a sellout from rejectionist already opposed to his peace policies.

Today, Mr. Sadat pointedly asked Jordan's King Hussein to "shoulder his responsibilities" and take up the role offered him in negotiating the transition from Israeli military occupation to local self-rule in the West Bank. Jordan had said that it was not morally bound by commitments made on its behalf at Camp David.

## PLO Rejects Proposals

BEIRUT, Oct. 2 (UPI) — The Palestine Liberation Organization today rejected President Sadat's call for his Arab opponents to join in Middle East peace efforts.

"Sadat says Camp David has something to offer the PLO," said a spokesman in Beirut. "We say it is true something was offered to the PLO by Sadat and Camp David. But what was offered was that the PLO join their ranks, join the treason and get in on this dirty play led by Sadat."

## 112 Vietnamese Drift in 2 Boats To Philippines

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MANILA, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Two boats carrying 112 Vietnamese refugees have drifted to the Philippines, relief sources reported today.

A boat carrying 15 Vietnamese touched ground 90 miles northwest of Manila yesterday. They were being cared for in a military camp.

Another boat with 97 refugees arrived on Friday at Calapan on Mindoro Island, 80 miles south of Manila. The Calapan arrivals said that they had drifted for eight days on the South China Sea, buffeted by a typhoon.

Capt. Cam Van Vien, skipper of the boat, said that 104 refugees left Cam Mau in southern Vietnam, but seven died at sea. He said that they had planned to sail to Singapore but were swept to the Philippines, where they were welcomed by residents and government officials.

Both groups will be sent to a refugee center in suburban Manila where about 1,600 refugees are awaiting transfer to a third country that will accept them.

## City of London Mayor

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP) — Kenneth Cook, a 65-year-old accountant, has been chosen the 65th lord mayor of London by his fellow councillors who run the City of London.

# destination mexico

## ...escape to the sun

If you dream of long sandy beaches, tropical vegetation, a limpid sea warm all the year round, then choose Mexico for your next holiday. Mexico's 6,000-mile coastline boasts hundreds of beaches: La Paz on the Sea of Cortés, Cabo San Lucas, Guaymas, Mazatlan (the pearl of the Pacific), Carey, Puerto Vallarta, Manzanillo, Ixtapa-Zihuatanejo, world-famed Acapulco... to name only a few. Off the Caribbean coast are the delightful islands of Cozumel, Isla Mujeres, and Cancun - the latest to be opened up to tourists. But there's more to Mexico than beaches and islands. There are the impressive pre-Columbian sites of Teotihuacan, Monte Alban, Chichen Itza... the old-world charm of colonial towns like Taxco and San Miguel de Allende... the modern architecture and cosmopolitan sophistication of Mexico City, the capital. Throughout the country there are excellent hotels in all categories whose restaurants serve delicious local specialties as well as international cuisine. This year, change course - head for Mexico!

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## French Mercenary Fired As Head of Comoro Army

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to sign cooperative accords with France. Mr. Ratsiraka has hinted that France was behind the alleged mercenary-led coup that his leftist government reportedly foiled last spring.

France needs good relations with Mr. Ratsiraka's fiercely nationalist government. More than 15,000 French citizens live on the big island, and France is unobtrusively building military bases on Glorieuse, Tromelin, Bassas da India and other islands claimed by Madagascar.

Good relations with local governments would also make it easier for France to retain its hold on Reunion Island, east of Madagascar, where anti-French nationalists are looking for help from neighboring countries.

While mending its relations with Madagascar, France is keeping close watch on the explosive situation in the Horn of Africa.

Military sources said that the French Air Force is sending a squadron of Mirage-3 jet fighters to replace older U.S. F-100s in the former French territory of Djibouti.

Although Djibouti became independent last year, the government of the new republic, plagued by racial and political divisions, allowed France to maintain military bases there.

France says that only its strong military establishment in the country can prevent Somalia and Ethiopia from dangerous rivalry for control of the Djibouti harbor which is Ethiopia's only major outlet on the Indian Ocean.

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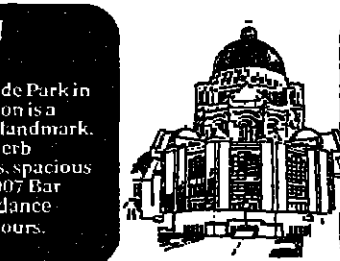


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## U.S. Wants Cease-Fire

## Carter Surprises Officials With Lebanon-Talks Plan

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (NYT) — A proposal by President Carter for an international conference to deal with the three-year-old Lebanese civil war has taken the State Department by surprise, administration officials say.

The idea of a conference of interested Arab parties, along with representatives of the various Lebanese factions whose repeated clashes have left perhaps as many as 100,000 persons dead since 1975, had been rumored following a series of bilateral discussions between the United States and three Arab countries during the last month, the officials said on Friday after Mr. Carter's statement the day before.

France, which was a colonial power in the region until World War II, has also been consulted. The three Arab countries are Syria, Saudi Arabia, and the Sudan, which participated in creating an Arab deterrent force two years ago to quell fighting between Lebanese Christians and Moslems that was amplified by armed Palestinian refugees. The Arab force succeeded, for a time, in stopping the fighting.

As explained by State Department officials, the U.S. proposal has two goals: to obtain an enforceable cease-fire in Lebanon, and to obtain mediation between the Lebanese factions that would lead to restoration of authority for the central government under President Elias Sarkis.

**No Concrete Plans**

President Carter's suggestion at his press conference on Thursday was addressed to the latter goal, the officials said, adding that no concrete plans had been drafted for such a conference.

Mr. Carter also spoke of "a new charter for Lebanon" as a possible solution. But again, no concrete plan exists for redrafting the charter of 1943, under which political power was shared between Christian and Moslem groupings in Lebanon, the officials said.

"We are still in the stage of consultations," said Kenneth Brown, a State Department spokesman, of the U.S. initiatives regarding Lebanon. He added that he had "nothing specific" to offer at this time.

Jody Powell, the White House spokesman, reported that Secretary of State Cyrus Vance had discussed the Lebanon situation with "interested parties" at the United Nations last week. He addressed the problem in his speech to the General Assembly on Friday.

Mr. Powell indicated that, after the Camp David summit conference on the problems of Israel and its neighbors, it had occurred to Mr. Carter that for all the potential for conflict involved in that aspect of the Middle East and the urgent need for mediation there, Lebanon was a place where people were fighting and dying right now.

Mr. Carter's response to a query about the agony of Lebanon thus grew out of "a feeling that we need to move as rapidly as we can to bring an end to the fighting and, once that is done, . . . move to help create a political solution that deals with the underlying cause of the violence," Mr. Powell said.

The main outside powers involved in the Lebanon situation are Syria, which maintains the bulk of the Arab peacekeeping force in Beirut and the countryside, and Israel, which has sided rightist Christian groups and has opposed with force the movements of Palestinian guerrillas based in Lebanon.

President Carter acknowledged on Thursday that he had taken up the Lebanon problem with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin during the Camp David meetings, and also with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat. Last Sunday, Secretary Vance discussed Lebanon with President Haftar al-Assad of Syria.

## \$50 Million Suit Filed in Crash Over San Diego

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Oct. 2 (UPI) — Pacific Southwest Airlines is being sued for more than \$50 million on behalf of 96 passengers who died in the worst in-flight air disaster in the United States.

The class-action suit, seeking \$50 million in punitive damages and an unspecified amount in compensatory damages, was filed by Henry and Doris Burzinski of Edmonton, Alberta, parents of Ronald Burzinski, 34, of Los Angeles, who was regional manager for a computer firm.

All 135 persons aboard the PSA Boeing 727 and 2 persons aboard the Cessna 172 were killed when the planes collided in midair last Monday and crashed in San Diego's North Park district. Thirty-seven aboard the Boeing 727 were PSA employees traveling as passengers or crew members.

Meanwhile, the San Diego County coroner revised the death toll from 150 to 144. It had been believed that 13 persons on the ground were killed by debris, but the coroner could only confirm that 7 had died on the ground. Only 59 of the victims have been identified.

"We're fairly certain that seven persons were killed on the ground," a coroner's spokesman said, "but it is entirely possible we may find more victims later."

A jury returned the verdict Friday night, but acquitted Newton, 36, on felony assault charges that stemmed from the alleged pistol-whipping of his tailor.

When the verdicts were read, Newton turned, bowed toward the jury, bowed toward the spectators, blew kisses and raised his hands giving the peace symbol. As the jury filed out, he shook the hand of each. The prosecution then asked that Newton, free on \$80,000 bail, be remanded to the custody of the Sheriff's Department. The judge agreed.

Newton delivered a 30-minute tirade against Judge Joseph Kershaw whom he labeled "a renegade Jew" and "a Southern cracker. Newton also said, 'I'm a black Jew, and you're attacking my faith.'"



REFINERY TANKS EXPLODE — Flames shoot 150 feet into the air as two 100,000-gallon tanks burn at Texaco gasoline refinery at Mississauga, Ontario, on Monday. No injuries were reported, but about 1,000 persons were evacuated from the Toronto suburb.

## British IQ Authority's Data Called Fake

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (NYT) — One of the major buttresses of the view that racial differences in intelligence are caused by heredity, the classic writings of Sir Cyril Burt, the British founder of educational psychology who died in 1971 — has been virtually proven to be based on fabricated data.

Suspicious about the eminent psychologist's purportedly scientific findings have been growing since 1972, when Arthur Jensen of the University of California, ordinarily a backer of the view that intelligence is mostly inherited, discovered errors in Sir Cyril's reports.

In 1976 Professor Leon Kamin of Princeton University reported several extremely improbable statistics in Sir Cyril's published reports. As a result, Professor Kamin and others strongly suspected that Sir Cyril had manufactured his data.

The evidence then, however, was such that Sir Cyril's supporters could still say the irregularities had been caused by carelessness rather than deliberate fraud.

The new findings, reported by Professor D.D. Dorfman of the University of Iowa in the Sept. 29 issue of the journal *Science*, are

What is more, Professor Dorfman reported, the British presented data that had allegedly been obtained from recent IQ tests. In fact, the entire column of numbers is identical to figures published more than 30 years earlier as having been derived from a different survey.

What is more, Professor Dorfman showed that Sir Cyril had established the alleged IQs not by testing people but by selecting evenly distributed points on a perfect bell-shaped curve, also known as a curve of normal distribution. Sir Cyril held that the frequency of IQs occurring in a population, if plotted on a graph, would appear as such a curve.

Influence of Ideas

Sir Cyril, the world's first school psychologist, was knighted in 1946 for his contributions to psychology. One measure of his influence on

modern educational psychology is the idea held widely today that levels of intelligence are distributed in a population according to this bell-shaped curve.

Sir Cyril held, for example, that an IQ of 100 was the most common and that an equal number of people had IQs above and below that number. The further an IQ was from 100, the fewer people could be found in that category.

It is now known that scores on intelligence tests are not distributed among people in accord with the "normal curve." It has been found that each type of intelligence test will yield results that can be graphed into many curves, none of which is the hallowed "bell-shaped" or "normal" curve.

The reason is that any one test measures only a particular aspect of mental ability. Different tests measure different mental faculties. In the opinion of most psychologists today, there is no one test that measures all facets of intelligence.

In Sir Cyril's day, however, the normal curve was as sacred to educational psychologists as the circle was to Ptolemaic astronomers, who tried to insist that planets moved only in perfect circles. Rather than actually give IQ tests to his research population, Sir Cyril apparently simply picked numbers off a bell-shaped curve and assigned them to various social classes.

Classified by Job

Sir Cyril published these numbers in tables suggesting that six occupational classes, from "unskilled" to "higher professional," had been tested. The tables suggested that lower-class people were predominantly of lower IQ and vice versa.

Professor Dorfman cited numerous instances in Sir Cyril's writings where the set of IQs was presented and discussed as if it had really been obtained by testing people.

Sir Cyril's alleged findings were a major factor in his frequent public assertions that slum children were mentally inferior to upper-class children. Sir Cyril also contended that Jews and Irish people were less intelligent than the English and that, across the board, men were smarter than women. He held that a child's IQ was virtually fixed at the time of birth.

Carter Awards Medals of Honor To 6 Astronauts

CAPE CANAVERAL, Fla., Oct. 2 (AP) — President Carter marked the 20th anniversary of the U.S. space agency yesterday with a trip here to honor six astronauts with the Congressional Space Medals of Honor.

The six are Neil Armstrong, the first man on the moon; John Glenn, the first man to orbit the earth; Alan Shepard Jr., the first American in space; Charles Conrad Jr., commander of the first manned Skylab mission in 1973; Frank Borman, commander of the Apollo 8 mission that was the first to escape earth's gravity; and Virgil Grissom, the second American in space, who died with two astronauts in a flash fire in a grounded Apollo capsule in 1967.

The ceremonies at the Kennedy Space Center, from which the space missions had been launched, mark the 20th anniversary of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The medals were authorized by Congress in 1969, but until now none has been awarded.

## States vs. Washington

## Control of Coast Waters Murky Area in U.S. Laws

By Joanne Omang

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (WP) — In 1976, when large numbers of shellfish and plants began to die off the coast of New Jersey, no one seemed to be in charge of finding out what had happened.

Marine biologists ran tests and learned that there was virtually no oxygen in the water near the bottom in an area stretching from just south of Long Island nearly all the way to Delaware.

Various authorities blamed offshore dumping of sewage sludge near New York in an area known as the New York Bight. They also blamed chemical shuffles, the bilge from passing chemical cargo vessels, underground seepage or a red tide. The fact was that no one knew then or now what caused the situation, or whether it would recur, and no one was responsible for knowing.

Murkiness in the nation's coastal waters is often only surpassed by the murkiness surrounding jurisdiction for them. With 80 percent of the population expected to live within 50 miles of the coast by the year 2000, state governments face huge problems over jurisdiction, and they have little research capability to understand them.

Federal activity, meanwhile, seems to continue with little or no regard for the situation.

The question of states' rights versus federal laws involves arguments over sewage sludge, offshore oilwells, king crabs and supertanker routes. It also means struggle over damage claims, royalties, revenue sharing and manganese nodules — multimillion-dollar lumps of ore on the sea floor.

"More and more players keep coming into the ball game, and the rules are constantly changing," said Philip Clark, coastal zone management coordinator for the American Petroleum Institute, the oil industry trade association. "There's no real way to resolve conflict. . . . It's a real limbo-land of regulations."

The Senate this week will consider final passage of a measure to license U.S. private exploration and mining of the manganese nodules. Although the ore occurs under the open sea, 200 miles or more from the coast, the states are still affected.

"There could be environmental disruption in the currents we don't know about yet. The ore has to be processed somewhere on shore; it has to be transported somehow. Does that mean pipelines or what? There will be new job markets and new taxes to pay. Who gets them? And what about dividing up the profits?" said Dean Rusk, former secretary of state and now at the University of Georgia law school. He warned that federal-state relations will be a major problem in deciding the laws of the sea.

Most disputes are now settled in lengthy court battles that hinge on defining federal powers granted by the Constitution. The federal government, for example, has just banned the dumping of sludge from treated sewage anywhere offshore after 1981.

That change could cost the states millions of dollars in new sewage-treatment plants. "That's a tremendous problem for them," said Robert Knecht, assistant administrator for NOAA's Office of Coastal Zone Management. "What are they going to do?" Several states are contemplating lawsuits.

Recognizing that the 3-mile limit to coastal waters no longer means much, NOAA this week merges its Office of Coastal Zone Management and its Oceans Management office under Mr. Knecht.

Consistency Concept

What leverage the states have in the future will probably depend on court interpretation of the concept known as consistency, established in the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972. The measure provides funding for states to come up with a coherent plan, following federal guidelines, for their coastal lands and waters out to three miles, and then decrees that any federal action afterwards must show consistency with that plan "to the maximum extent practicable."

"The consistency doctrine gives the states a brand new grant of power on the Outer Continental Shelf, and we are the ox that gets gored," said Mr. Clark of the oil industry. Only 13 states and territories of the 34 with coastlines so far have come up with approved coastal-zone management plans, and the others are unhappy with most of them.

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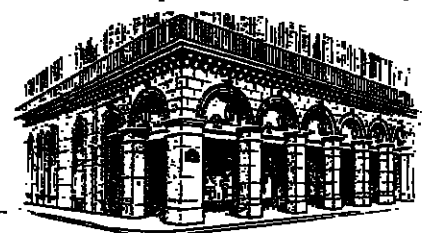
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## For 1st Big Carrier in Asia

## Huge Floating Dock Built In Japan for Soviet Navy

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Oct. 2 (NYT) — In a bold move that may further shift the military balance of power in its favor in Far Eastern waters, the Soviet Union has taken delivery of a huge 80,000-ton Japanese floating dock to be installed at Vladivostok — headquarters of the Russian Pacific fleet.

Military sources here said that the dock will enable the Soviet Navy to bring a large aircraft carrier to Asia for the first time in order to boost its naval power in the region, according to the Japanese press.

The Japanese government's decision to approve export of the floating dock, runs contrary to the nation's total ban on arms exports, at least in spirit. But it also reflects a shortage of orders for Japan's shipbuilding industry, hard hit by a slump in tanker demand since the oil crisis of 1973.

The dock, built by Ishikawajima-Harima Heavy Industries, one of Japan's leading shipbuilders and arms makers, at an undisclosed cost will be taken to Vladivostok next month, the company confirmed.

## Kiev-Class Carriers

The dock will enable the Soviet Navy to carry out repairs on 40,000-ton modern carriers of the Kiev type, according to sources at Japan's Defense Agency, quoted by the Yomiuri newspaper here.

One of these carriers is in service in European waters and a second Kiev-class ship, the Minsk, has been launched and will be ready for service by the end of this year.

Either the Minsk or a third carrier of its class under construction will be brought to the Far East as part of a continuing Soviet naval buildup in the region — which has largely overtaken the United States, the Defense Agency said.

A spokesman for the agency declined to comment on the reports, although they have been common knowledge in Japan's shipbuilding industry for many months.

"The dock can only be used for Soviet naval repairs," commented a spokesman for Mitsubishi, the largest shipbuilder in the world and chief rival to IHI, "and it can only

be intended for carrier repair work given its size — nothing else would justify the purchase by the Soviet Union."

## Dock's Dimensions

The dock, built by IHI at its Shima yard near Nagoya, is 1,082 feet long, 276 feet wide and takes 78 feet of water, compared with reported Kiev-class carrier dimensions of 931 feet in length, 170 feet in beam and a draught of 32 feet.

The largest ship in the Soviet Far Eastern fleet is currently an 8,000-ton cruiser, and a 30,000-ton floating dock is said to have been brought to Vladivostok by the Russians in May of last year, and is sufficiently large to handle all Soviet ships now in the Far East.

The Soviet Navy is said to have completed its first Kiev-class carrier two years ago. Vessels of this type reportedly may carry 25 vertical-launch-and-landing aircraft plus 25 anti-submarine helicopters.

Since the end of the Vietnam War the balance of naval power in Asia has moved drastically in Russia's favor, as the Soviet Union stationed a large submarine force, including 50 nuclear-powered submarines, at Vladivostok and other Far Eastern ports such as Petropavlovsk.

## Tonnes Compared

The Japanese 1978 defense white paper stated last month that the Soviet Far Eastern fleet is up to 1,330,000 tons as against a U.S. 7th Fleet strength of 550,000 tons, and a minimal Japanese Navy.

Most Soviet vessels stationed in the Far East are modern ships and they are supported by an air force strength of over 2,000 jets, which compares with a U.S. 5th Air Force presence of 160 planes in Japan plus another 60 in South Korea.

The Soviet Union is following the strategy that it has pursued in Europe, according to intelligence sources — a huge buildup of conventional strength to give overwhelming superiority in some services, in tanks in Europe and in naval vessels in the Far East, where a hypothetical war with the United States would be fought at sea.



David Robotham, owner of seafood store in Westport, Conn., displays the lobster that is believed to be 200 years old.

## A 200-Year-Old Lobster Is Spared the Pot in U.S.

WESTPORT, Conn., Oct. 2 (UPI) — A 200-year-old lobster named Duke was spared death at the dinner table yesterday and tossed back into Long Island Sound.

Duke, scooped up by a commercial fisherman, was taken to the Sound Island Lobster Co. His age, calculated by the University of Rhode Island using a formula based on weight, made him a local curiosity.

Schoolchildren used to stop by to ogle all 3 feet of him until a customer, Dominick Franz, decided that he would make a mifty main course for 25 or 30 diners. He bought the 24-pound lobster for \$76.56.

Word got out, and people began to wonder about the propriety of eating a lobster that had evaded captivity since 1777. So did the weekly newspaper, Fairpress, which in a series of editorials urged

readers to help save the creature with donations.

About \$300 came in to the Sound Island Lobster Co. to pay the cost of a lobster boat outing, said Margaret Manchester, whose son, David Robotham, 26, owns the market.

Mr. Franz said that David Ferguson, editor of the Fairpress, asked him last week if he would be willing to exchange Duke for a number of smaller lobsters. Mr. Franz agreed.

At about 9 a.m. yesterday, Mr. Robotham and Mr. Franz joined the store's lobsterman on a small boat which churned three or four miles out into Long Island Sound and released the lobster.

Mr. Franz himself lowered Duke into the depths before returning home to start his feast with about 25 smaller lobsters. "I was confident he'd make it," Mr. Franz said. "He was in pretty good shape."

## Raises Minimum Age

## India Launches Attack on Child Marriages

By William Borders

NEW DELHI (NYT) — The Indian government, in a continuing effort to modernize the country's ancient social patterns, has launched a new attack on one of the most firmly entrenched practices of them all — child marriage.

Under a national law that became effective this weekend, it is illegal for a boy to marry before he is 21, or for a girl to marry before she is 18. That is an increase of three years from the present minimum marriage ages.

The new law is designed to spare children what the government refers to as "great responsibilities" which they may not be prepared, and to give young women a chance at a career before marriage. But its basic purpose is to help slow the rapid growth of the country's population.

Indians traditionally begin having children immediately after marriage.

Early marriages tend to increase the country's population and neutralize economic progress, said a government statement. "Couples entering early wedlock will have a larger reproduction span and, therefore, are likely to acquire large families."

## Likely to Be Ignored

But like some other legislation aimed at changing social practices, the law raising the marriage age is considered likely to be widely ignored, especially in the countryside where three-fourths of the people live.

Just as many of India's nearly 600,000 villages are almost outside the money economy, they are also outside the realm of social legislation dictated from New Delhi.

For example, the dowry that a bride's family provides to the family of the groom has been illegal for years, and so has untouchability, the practice of designating certain people as untouchables from birth and denying them access to temples and wells and residential neighborhoods reserved for the higher castes. But both untouchability and the payment of a dowry are still

routine in virtually every village in the country.

"Of course I must pay the dowry no matter what the law says," said a farmer whose daughter was about to be married. "Otherwise, I would be ashamed in this village for the rest of my life."

## Common Practice

In India, where almost all marriages are arranged by the parents, child marriage has been common for centuries. Prime Minister Morarji Desai, who is 82 years old, was married when he was 15, and Mohandas Gandhi, the indepen-

dence hero, was married at the age of 13, although he subsequently campaigned against child marriage. A rural survey in 1971 indicated that 13 percent of girls under the age of 14 were married, and other studies report that an unmarried girl in her late teens is often considered an old maid. In backward areas, children are often engaged when they are infants, usually to cousins, and married well before their teens.

Although many lawmakers, demographers and others here regard population growth as India's most pressing problem, the more conven-

tional aspects of the government birth control program have recently been seriously slowed. The rate of sterilization operations — traditionally the most popular form of birth control — is the lowest that it has been in years. This is because there was a good deal of compulsion in the sterilization program during the last year that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was in office, and now there is a good deal of political reaction against it.

Meanwhile, the population increases by more than 1 million a month, which means that every day 35,000 Indians are born.

## India Marks Gandhi's Birthday Dryly

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Oct. 2 (NYT) — India today observed the 109th birthday of its national hero, Mohandas Karamchand Gandhi (1869-1948), with renewed pledges to work toward a ban on alcoholic drinks, one of Gandhi's principal social goals.

As he was commemorated in solemn services throughout the country, the spiritual descendants of Mahatma Gandhi recalled his devotion to prohibition. Prime Minister Morarji Desai called it "the foundation of all development" for India.

"It is not so much a matter of religion or morality, as of the nation's well-being, particularly the poor, who suffer most from drinking," Mr. Desai said at a tea-table rally that is held here every year before Gandhi's birthday every year. "The drinking minority should fall in line with the rest."

Much to the irritation of India's drinkers, prohibition has made great strides in a number of parts of the country in the year and a half that Mr. Desai has been in office, and he has pledged that India will be completely dry by 1982. Already, half of Rajasthan, the mountain areas of Uttar Pradesh and parts of other states are dry, and more and more dry zones are creeping across the map.

The southern state of Tamil Nadu, which is already completely dry, observed Gandhi's birthday by announcing stricter punishment for violators of the prohibition law. In Delhi, a federal region comparable

to the District of Columbia, all bars and liquor stores are now closed at least two days a week, and even when the bars are open, they can no longer serve Indians.

Although alcohol is prohibited

## Bad Headache? Trip to Dentist May Be Answer

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 2 (UPI)

— A simple jaw operation or dental adjustment can cure headaches tormenting humanity's teeth-grashers, two Swedish dental surgery specialists said here today in an interview with the newspaper Dagens Nyheter.

Associate professor Goran Agerberg and professor Mariti Helkimo said 25 per cent in a survey of 1,106 persons suffered recurrent headaches caused by faulty occlusion, which prompted teeth-grashing during sleep. "The gnashing produces muscle tension and the tension starts the pain," said Dr. Helkimo.

The situation is tragic. These problems affect a person's entire personality. It is relatively easy to correct the fault," Dr. Agerberg said the filing down of a fraction of a headache-sufferer's teeth can eliminate his pain. Man's bite is sensitive enough to react to a change of less than a hundredth of a millimeter, he added.

## Parent of Both

Gandhi, who was assassinated in 1948, campaigned hard for prohibition, arguing the case this way: "The state does not cater to the vices of its people. I hold drink to be more damnable than thieving and perhaps even prostitution. Is it not often the parent of both?"

In part because of the influence of Gandhi, India's constitution published in 1949, specifically declares: "The state shall endeavor to bring about prohibition of the consumption of intoxicating drinks."

But beyond that general statement of policy, Mr. Desai's critic objects that he has never received any specific legislative or popular mandate for the sweeping change that he is implementing. They are particularly bitter about the double standard that frequently allows for signers to drink in areas that are otherwise dry — an exemption designed to protect the tourist industry.

"It's typically Indian that on law should discriminate against ourselves," an Indian businessman muttered the other evening in Delhi bar, as he sipped a lemon soda at a table at which a foreign friend was drinking whiskey.

## Aid Operation Starts in India's Flooded Areas

CALCUTTA, Oct. 2 (UPI) — An

official aid operation began today for millions affected by floods that have killed at least 256 persons, according to government figures, in the eastern state of West Bengal.

Newspapers put the toll of the century's worst floods at more than 500.

The state capital, Calcutta, returned to near normal after a week's flooding caused by four days of rain that paralyzed the city.

The state government today ordered a full workday to speed relief efforts, even though it was a national holiday marking the birthday of India's independence leader, Mahatma Gandhi.

Air Force helicopters, which had been grounded by cloudy weather, took off from Calcutta and other areas dropping food packets to thousands marooned in flooded districts.

## Hermes Lima Dies; a Former Brazil Premier

RIO DE JANEIRO, Oct. 2 (UPI)

— Former Premier Hermes Lima, 75, founder of the Brazilian Socialist Party, died of pulmonary edema yesterday in his house on Copacabana beach.

He was premier under President Joao Goulart from September, 1962, to January, 1963, and later headed the Supreme Court of Brazil. He was also a deputy in the Brazilian congress, participating in the commission that reported the 1946 constitution. The Brazilian military dictatorship stripped Mr. Lima of his political rights for 10 years in 1968. He died two months before the ban was to have expired.

## Franklin Alton Wade

LUBBOCK, Texas, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Dr. Franklin Alton Wade, 75, a member of two Antarctic expeditions with Adm. Byrd, died yesterday. Dr. Wade was chief scientist for Adm. Byrd's 1939-1940 exploration and had been a member of the 1933 Antarctic team. He was chairman of Texas Tech University's geology department from 1954 to 1964.

## Joseph P. Donahue

WOLCOTT, Conn., Oct. 2 (AP) — Joseph P. Donahue, 61, executive director of the Connecticut Retail Merchants Association and a former reporter, died Saturday. Mr. Donahue worked as a reporter for the Waterbury Democrat before becoming editor of the Nantucket Daily News. He also worked for the Litchfield Enquirer and The Associated Press in its New Haven and Washington, D.C., bureaus.

## Leon Perrin

LA CHAUX DE FONDS, Switzerland, Oct. 2 (AP) — Swiss painter and sculptor Leon Perrin, 91, died Friday, his family announced today.

## Zeev V. Shok

ROME, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Israel's ambassador to Italy, Zeev V. Shok, 58, died of a heart attack today. Mr. Shok was a survivor of a Nazi extermination camp.

## Italian Spa Is Booming on 'Gray Gold'

By Jane M. Friedman

ABANO TERME, Italy (IHT) — When the morning sun rises over Abano Terme, a heavy mist envelops the grass and trees. But the vapor is not natural. It comes from huge vats of gray mud simmering in hot thermal water. The mud is Abano's gray gold.

In recent years, Abano Terme, five miles southwest of Padua, at the foot of the Euganean hills, has perhaps become Western Europe's most important mud therapy station, offering mud baths and thermal waters reputed to cure rheumatism, arthritis, gynecological disorders and even obesity.

This summer and fall, despite Italy's political crisis, fear of violent crime and reports of a drop in tourism, Abano is experiencing the best season it has ever had.

After a rapid expansion in the late 1960s, tourism fell off in 1974. Now, the fortunes of Abano are on the rise again. Hotels are turning away customers. On the tree-lined Via Pietro d'Abano, with its many antique shops, clothing stores and gelato shops, tourists elbow past each other.

By the time the season is over in November, hotel keepers expect to have recorded 14 percent more customers than last year, offering mud baths to about 150,000 visitors, half of them foreign.

"Abano is unique," Luigi Furlan, a hotel owner, said of the dolce vita environment and the mud cure. "We don't feel the economic crisis here," said Salvador Conde, the secretary of the local hotel association.

Abano Terme had 22 hotels before World War II. Now the town of 18,000 has 80 hotels and more than 100 swimming pools. Two more hotels are under construction and many hotel keepers are adding wings to their establishments. The huge success of the thermal business has provided jobs for 15,000 persons in the region, eliminating the threat of unemployment. A majority of local residents make their livings in the tourist industry.

Although Abano Terme is booming today, it has always had the thermal waters and muds from which it prospers. The word Abano is Greek for "relieves pain." The Romans apparently used the thermal waters of Abano in public baths that were recently excavated. In the 13th century, gentlemen rolled around in the mud and then lay in the sun to let it dry on their skin.

Abano became a modern resort in the 19th century, when the hotels were first built. Lord Byron and Percy Bysshe Shelley reportedly took the muds there.

"Many people leave their crutches in their rooms when they leave Abano," said Nico Sinico, a hotel director. "The cure has been working for 2,000 years," added Luigi Mioni, another hotel owner, adding that the renewed popularity of Abano was indicative of a "back to nature" movement in medicine.

The wealth of Abano comes from an underground source. The water is heated underground to 185 degrees Fahrenheit by volcanic rock and is rich in iodine and phosphorus salts. The mud of Abano, which is gray clay, is unloaded into vats alongside the hotels. It is immersed in the gurgling thermal water where it cooks for a maximum of three years. During that time, algae grow and ripen in the muds.

## Faith, But No Proof

After a rudimentary medical exam in the hotel, the client commits himself to one mud bath per day for 12 to 20 days. The mud, at 100 degrees Fahrenheit, is packed onto parts of the body prescribed by the physician. After the mud bath, the patient is hosed down with ozone water and massaged. Many take the muds at 4 a.m., when the air is cool, then go back to sleep.

Despite years of experience and scores of Italian doctors who testify to the efficacy of the treatment, Prof. Renato Santi of the University of Padua, who has written a pamphlet about fango (mud) therapy, admits that the cure defies sci-

entific explanation. Some doctors say that the hot muds stimulate circulation, which is helpful in case of arthritis. Fans add that the mud is "radioactive." Mr. Mioni, who broke an arm several years ago, says the phosphorus in the mud is a sorbed by the skin, stimulating a hypothalamus which in turn causes the body to produce cortisol. There is no proof.

But the clients swear by the cure. "When my wife arrives here she is all aches and pains," said Phil Zipsener of Montreal. "When I leave she is ready to come out fighting." Mr. Zipsener, 70, and his wife have visited Abano for 12 consecutive years.

## Lively Atmosphere

"Mud is the most natural thing said Fernando Beccia, a merchant from Milan. "I come here to relax after my vacation."

Italian social security reimburses such trips if the cure is prescribed by a physician. But many of the clients do come to Abano to rest. Observers speculate that one of the reasons for Abano's success is the atmosphere of the "hunt." While mud thermal stations resemble old-fashioned spas, Abano is active day and night, with several late-night discotheques. At the local cove, well-groomed Italian men stroll front of admiring women.

"A large number of men come here without their wives for a cure," said Piero Sonnifero, him in Abano for a cure. "The wives come to chase the men."

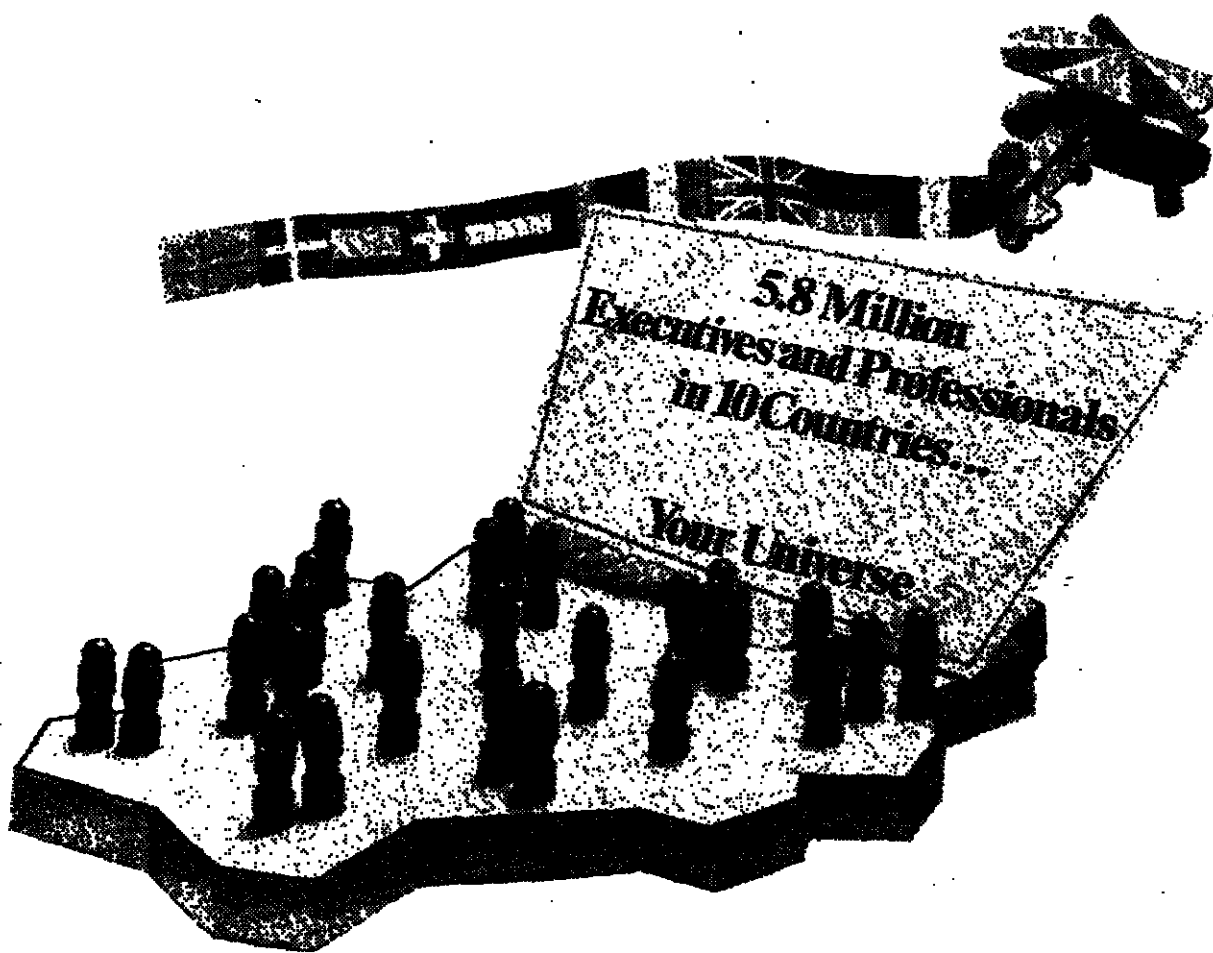
"Abano makes me feel young," said a 45-year-old divorcee f Bari. "I don't have time to s when I'm here."

The playful atmosphere is contagious, affecting even the over-crowded.

Abano has no fear that any spa will challenge it. Twenty years ago, the residents decreed that muds could not be exported. According to local "experts," even one-mile voyage would kill magic properties.

# Suddenly

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# Many Fear New Quakes as Greece Rebuilds Salonika

By Nicholas Gage

Salonika, Greece, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Salonika, the second largest city in Greece, will celebrate its 2,300th birthday in five years. But many of its inhabitants, who suffered through a series of powerful earthquakes during the summer, are uneasily wondering if the ancient city will survive that long.

This anxiety is not immediately apparent. The streets are clogged with traffic, stores are full, and thousands of visitors pour in each day for a series of trade fairs, art exhibitions, international conferences and film and song festivals.

More than 70 percent of the 650,000 residents, most of whom left their homes after the earthquake on the night of June 20, have returned to the city, and Salonika seems pretty much as it was.

But closer inspection suggests that it will take some time and much effort before the city, a developing industrial center crucial to the Greek economy, returns to normal. Each of its 70,000 buildings has a large sticker on its door. A green sticker means that the building is safe. A yellow one signifies that some damage occurred but that the building is still habitable. A red sticker — posted on the doors of 5,100 buildings — means that major repairs must be made before the building can be safely inhabited.

After the June 20 quake, which damaged 16,000 buildings and killed 51 persons, Salonika became a tent city as citizens moved into parks, squares and church yards while the Greek Army distributed blankets and food. Of the frightened natives, 100,000 have gone back to the outlying towns from which they originally came, substantially reducing the city's population.

Nonetheless, Salonika was lucky. The center of the summer quake, which measured 6.5 on the Richter scale, struck about 15 miles outside the city. Most seismologists believe that if it had hit the center, many thousands would have died and much of Salonika would have been shattered.

The summer tremors, which included 34 preshocks before June 20 and 450 aftershocks, has divided interested parties into two camps. The optimists, including the Greek government, believe the threat to the city has passed. The pessimists, including some in the Greek press, point out that most series of earthquakes — including those that hit Salonika from 1902 to 1904 and from 1931 to 1932 — generally last for periods of two years. What, they ask ominously, does that bode for the future of the city?

Basil Papazakos, the 48-year-old seismologist who heads the Greek scientific team studying the problem, is cautiously optimistic.

"While it is impossible to predict when and where an earthquake will occur in a seismic zone," he said, "the statistical probability that a damaging shock like last June's will occur again in this area is small."

Despite the relatively low death toll of last summer's quakes here — 25,000 were said to have died in Iran's recent earthquake — the economic repercussions of the disaster on the economy of Salonika and Greece have been considerable.

Within the city, the values of high-rise apartments, especially apartments on the higher floors and in corner buildings, which are most vulnerable, have sunk dramatically. Many citizens are looking for homes on the rocky hills north of the bay, which are considered more impervious to earthquake shocks.

## Renaissance Cited

To encourage citizens of Salonika not to flee their homes, the Greek government has promised interest-free loans to cover all repairs — estimated at \$25 million — arising from the earthquake.

The difficult problems of rebuilding the city have lent themselves to political squabbling. Panayiotis Marmalis, president of the Civil Engineers' Association of Salonika, says that the government is not organizing the effort properly. He advocates a law that would

allow the rebuilding to be done only by members of his association and only according to its criteria. He also charged that loans have gone quickly to wealthy businessmen but are trickling slowly to ordinary homeowners. Government spokesmen reply that such criticism is politically motivated and that the leadership of Mr. Marmalis' organization is controlled by supporters of the opposition.

Nicholas Martis, the ebullient minister of northern Greece, who is directing the reconstruction, points to the returning rhythm of life in Salonika as proof that the government's efforts to revive the city are succeeding.

In contrast to a local bishop who interpreted the earthquake as a sign of God's disfavor, Mr. Martis sees many signs that Salonika, once a main center of the Macedonian

Empire, is embarking on a renaissance. "The tomb of Philip of Macedonia, who united all Greeks, has been discovered near here," he said. "The Greek people have entrusted the leadership of the country to a Macedonian [Premier Constantine Karamanlis] and even Alexander the Great's gold mines in Olympia have started to produce gold again after 2,000 years."

## In Crackdown on Opium Use

### Hong Kong Woman, 102, on Methadone

HONG KONG, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Mrs. Lee Sew-hing, 102, lit up her opium pipe one day last month, as she has done every day for 80 years, and relaxed. Her 72-year-old daughter, Mrs. So Lin-shui, also took a few puffs.

But that day their apartment was raided by customs officers, who are aware that Hong Kong has re-emerged as a major market for Asian drug-dealing.

The two women were fined \$74, and — despite the centenarian's protests that opium-smoking accounted for her longevity — authorities put Mrs. Lee on a methadone program.

Mrs. So, who said that her mother smoked three grams a day at a daily cost of about \$17, said, "Our doctor said it will cure her

tuberculosis." She displayed a chest X-ray of her mother's lungs; it showed a few white "holes."

## Trade in 1800s

In the 1800s, some British and U.S. merchants grew rich on the opium trade with China. The traders brought the opium from India and Burma, sailed into Hong Kong's harbor and traded it for tea and silver in Canton and Shanghai.

Eventually China felt the drain on its balance of trade and questioned opium smoking's allegedly beneficial effects. Despite profits by some Chinese officials, opium imports were curtailed. British trading companies insisted they had a right to traffic in opium, and backed by the Crown, fought the Chinese in the Opium Wars.

Eighty years ago, when Mrs. Lee began smoking opium with her father, it was still legal in Hong Kong.

"Until the second world war, the British government ran a monopoly, licensing the sale of the drug," said Dick Williamson, narcotics bureau superintendent of investigation. "They registered opium dens and addicts. Opium smoking, like the eating of dog meat, was tolerated here."

But international pressure, resulting mainly from heroin abuse in the United States, led to a ban on importing and consuming opium, he said.

Mr. Williamson estimated that of the 50,000 drug users in the colony, about 5,000 smoke opium. Most of the others, he said, inject heroin.

## News Analysis

### NATO Still Strives to End Warsaw Pact Advantage

By Drew Middleton

NEW YORK (UPI) — The military revival within the Atlantic alliance, including the deployment of that has never before, U.S. and British troops, has not yet for the sweeping advantage in conventional forces.

"We do not correct a decade or that frequently allows years of hyperactivity," Gen. Alexander Haig Jr., the alliance's chief of staff, said in a visit to the front lines in the defense area continue at the rate they're going, then these Western programs, in my view, are at the bottom edge of prudence."

Ten days with the NATO armies and air forces on the central front, however, provided evidence of two striking improvements in the Western position.

The most dramatic is the increase in anti-tank weapons, including missiles, now deployed by NATO forces. By the end of this year, the total will be more than 193,000.

## Anti-Tank Missiles

The Milan anti-tank missile and the helicopter-mounted TOW missile have been deployed with the British Army of the Rhine. The United States has 230 of a planned helicopter force of 336 Cobras armed with TOW, a wire-guided anti-tank missile. The U.S. A-10 anti-tank aircraft is being delivered to bases in Britain. The West German and French armies are deploying HOT, a missile similar to the TOW.

These anti-tank weapons and the superior accuracy of gunnery in Western tanks, owing to new methods of sighting and ranging, may enable NATO in combat to reduce the Warsaw Pact's edge in armor. That edge is now put at approximately 16,000 main battle tanks to 6,500.

Until 1975, the Soviet Union and its allies enjoyed both quantitative and, in some important types, qualitative superiority over the NATO tactical air forces. The quantitative edge remains: 3,000 tactical planes on the central front, compared to about 1,600 for NATO.

Soviet production of combat aircraft remains high: about 1,000 last year, compared with 800 in the United States. But Soviet qualitative superiority in the fighter and fighter-bomber fields will be short-lived.

## Advanced Aircraft

The U.S. Air Force has added 96 F-15s, probably the most advanced air-to-air combat plane in the world, to its European forces and has withdrawn only 54 old F-4s. The remaining F-4s, employed in ground support, have been fitted with a variety of new weapons, including missiles guided by television or infrared devices.

Next year, the Tornado fighter and fighter-bomber, jointly built by the British, West Germans and Italians, will go into squadron service, and early in the next decade the Americans, Belgians, Dutch and Norwegians will deploy the F-16.

NATO has been inferior in manpower since its organization. Unless European governments and the Carter administration perceive an immediate threat, this is likely to continue. But the Soviet advantage in combat forces, roughly 11 to 8, will be reduced by the assignment of two U.S. mechanized infantry brigades to West Germany and the British government's decision to add about 4,000 men to its army in West Germany.

All this gives Gen. Haig "some basis for cautious optimism." He believes that long-term improvements will be made. But there is no easy or cheap way by which NATO can recover from what senior officers describe as "the lost decade."

During 1967-1977 there was significant improvement in the quality of Soviet air and ground weapons.

## Tactical Significance

The Soviet Air Force has received in the last seven years about 1,300 MiG-23-27s, 200 Su-19s and 200 Su-17s. The tactical significance is that deployment of these aircraft gives the Russians a capability of striking well behind NATO's front lines. Because their

ranges are superior to those of earlier Soviet planes, they need not be on forward airfields, where they would be prey to marauding Western planes.

In 1975, the Soviet Union introduced the supersonic Backfire bomber. The relevance of this aircraft to any European conflict is that it would be available to strike with its missiles at convoys at sea or at ports outside the range of the fighter-bombers in frontal aviation. Intelligence estimates are that the Soviet Union now has about 170 Backfires and that production is about 30 a year.

Soviet improvements in the weaponry of ground forces over the last decade means that the West still has a long way to go.

While numbers of men remained at the earlier level, the Soviet Union has introduced newer and better tanks, such as the T-72, and hundreds of new armored personnel carriers, armed with a missile and a light gun. Western armies have no comparable weapon.

U.S., West German and British officers along the central front believe that the deployment of these carriers gives the Soviet forces in East Germany a superior mobility that fits current Soviet tactical doctrine of an attack carried out at a faster pace than the German blitzkrieg of 1940 or the U.S. and British advances in the summer of 1944.

## New Equipment

The Soviet force in East Germany has also been supplied with new self-propelled guns and the surface-to-surface missile forces in divisions, and armies (roughly equivalent to a Western corps) have been reinforced with new, longer-range weapons.

The question occupying Western intelligence sources is how low the Soviet Union can afford the present lavish expenditures on conventional and nuclear arms.

The CIA estimate is that Soviet defense consumes about 13 percent of the nation's gross national product and that defense expenditure grows by 4 to 5 percent a year. Intelligence experts outside the agency regard these figures as too low; they believe that total spending is about 15 percent of the gross national product and is growing at a rate of 7 percent annually.

Soviet military authorities, aware that their advantages in the air and on the ground are being redressed by new Western weaponry and an increase of 3 percent annually on defense, must now contemplate an even larger investment to remain ahead of NATO.

Slowing Growth Rate

According to U.S. and European estimates, the Soviet Union's growth rate is slowing. To maintain the present emphasis on guns, the butter — meaning all consumer goods available to the Soviet people — will have to be reduced.

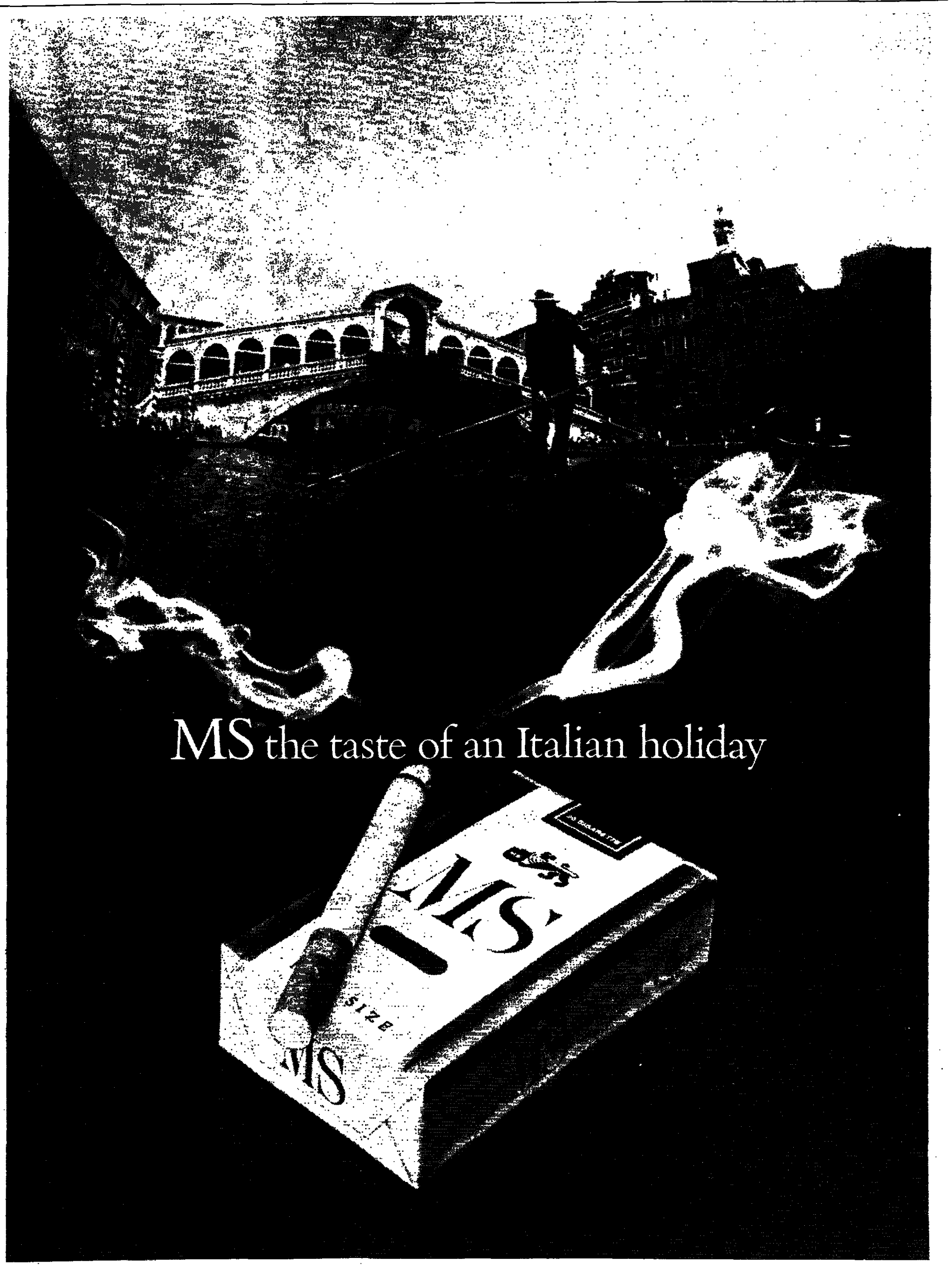
Most military and civilian authorities interviewed in Europe believe that the present Soviet leadership will continue defense expenditure at the present level.

Japan to Grant Dalai Lama Visa

TOKYO, Oct. 2 (AP) — Reversing an earlier decision, the Japanese government has decided to grant a visa to the Dalai Lama, but only on the condition that he refrain from any political activity here, the Foreign Ministry said today.

Japan signed a treaty of peace and friendship with China on Aug. 12, and it is believed that the government was reluctant to issue the visa for fear of offending China. The Dalai Lama fled Tibet in 1959 after an unsuccessful revolt against Chinese military control.

The Dalai Lama, the traditional high priest of Lamaism, the form of Buddhism practiced in Tibet and Mongolia, originally was scheduled to leave India Friday to attend the 12th conference of the world fellowship of Buddhists in Tokyo. The conference began yesterday.





## A Pause in SALT

At a time when so many wars and so much civil violence may be ended or averted by conferences, the pause in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in Washington may not seem all that important. After all, the SALT discussions have been going on for years; they represent, on the surface at least, the balancing off of one type of plane by one type of missile, they deal in weaponry that has not, and may never be, tested in war and it is very difficult for any nonscientific person, including most military and naval personnel, to even understand what the diplomats are talking about.

This is far from the kind of urgent danger and simple confrontation that for example, may be affected by King Hussein's statement that he will not, for the present, join in Middle East peace talks, and his warning against a separate Israeli-Egyptian treaty. Or by the agreement the president of the United States and the secretary general of the United Nations that they would seek to end the Lebanese civil war by negotiation. Or President Somoza's willingness to accept mediation from outside Nicaragua between himself and his people. Or how a peaceful transition stage can be negotiated for Rhodesia or South-West Africa.

Yet there is a centrality about the SALT talks that places these others on the periphery of world events. Indeed, if the discussions of strategic arms could only get to the heart of the problem they represent, many of these other negotiations, and the violence they hope to end or stave off, would have far better chance of success.

The SALT talks hope to achieve treaties that will successfully reduce the nuclear weapons that pose a constant threat for the world today. But behind this reduction lies the very pertinent question of whether the owners of the arms will use them against one another. The United States and the Soviet Union have — unhappily after great and dreadful armaments had been built and filled — accepted the proposition that nuclear war between them would be mutual suicide; that the only goal such a war could achieve would be death and destruction for all concerned, including many innocent bystanders.

But this has not resulted in the abolition of nuclear arms, or even their drastic reduction. For, quite apart from the difficulty of distinguishing between the destructive powers of

the various weapons owned by each side, there is the harsh fact that it is very difficult to give up such weapons when other arms, and the objectives for which military means might be used, still persist.

In other words, if each superpower eliminated its nuclear arsenal, not only might such arsenals remain with, say the French and the Chinese, but the armies, navies and air forces of the United States and the Soviet Union would remain as threats of war. And not only can present-day conventional weapons wreak enormous havoc, but neither superpower is anxious to see its nuclear reserves disappear while the effects of war with conventional forces remains uncertain.

So the SALT talks stand for more than the details that are written down in draft treaties. When progress is really made, as in the first SALT treaty, it demonstrates not only a willingness on the part of the United States and the Soviet Union to limit their nuclear weapons but an attitude, a national stance that proclaims it is better to limit national weapons — an attitude, a national stance that proclaims it is better to limit national goals that conflict with one another than to press forward at the risk of bringing on a nuclear holocaust.

Now that stance is far more shaky than, say, a year or so ago. Efforts to bring peace to the Middle East are complicated by competition between the superpowers; Africa's continuing turmoil results not only from U.S. and European diplomacy but from the Kremlin's Cubans. It would be possible for Washington and Moscow to reach agreements on strategic arms, despite these conflicts; most SALT agreements under discussion do not go to the roots of the nuclear dilemma. But by the same token the extent of the SALT agreements, the speed and mood with which they are arrived at, speak very clearly of international disputes in other fields.

So whatever progress Mr. Gromyko and President Carter, with Mr. Vance, have been able to make in their intensive talks is to be welcomed; the check to their conversations is regrettable; their resumption is to be anticipated with hope. And it cannot be forgotten that these talks, however fruitless or confusing, must be watched with greatest care — not only, as so many U.S. cold warriors believe, because of the possibility of Soviet fraud, but even more to detect, on both sides, the frame of mind in which two great governments view the world.

## Carter Turns to Lebanon

Not since U.S. Marines went ashore at Beirut in 1958 has the United States made a more sweeping initiative in respect to Lebanon than President Carter did in his call for a general conference. Twenty years ago the United States had both the power and the impulse to intervene by force to arrest the religious and class strife, aggravated by foreign intervention, then as now plaguing Lebanon.

Today the United States has neither the power nor the impulse, and it can intervene only by diplomatic means. But the need, measured in human suffering and the potential for international conflict, is there. The latest Syrian barrages against Christian positions in Beirut underline the point.

For its first 20 months, the Carter administration took a relatively restrained stance on Lebanon, concentrating on trying to keep the lid on and start building up the capacity of the painfully weak Lebanese government to establish order in its own house. Now the president obviously feels that the momentum built up at Camp David and the stature he acquired there can be put to further use. It is, in our view, a risk worth taking, and it is likely to be popular at home. There is growing sympathy in the United States for Lebanon's plight, in particular for the embattled (and pugnacious) Christian minority.

Mr. Carter has in mind a comprehensive approach. He would have a conference with three or four layers of participants: 1) "those

who live there," a formulation that would include the 600,000 Palestinians whose presence many Christians regard as the problem; 2) Syria, ostensibly the peace-keeper in Lebanon's Moslem-vs.-Christian, left-vs.-right civil war, and Israel, which fears Syria's wishes to swallow Lebanon or otherwise turn it into an actively hostile state; 3) interested foreign countries like the United States and France; and 4) the United Nations, which currently runs a peace-keeping force in the country. The conference would go beyond the establishment of a stable cease-fire. It would also seek a new formula for power-sharing — not partition — between Christians and Moslems. The last formula, set in 1943 when France gave Lebanon independence, is in ruins.

There is much to debate in the Carter approach, and given harsh continuing Syrian encroachments on Lebanon's Christians, not much time in which to conduct the debate. In particular, Syria, which has so far spurned the Camp David initiatives, is likely to look with a beady eye on any U.S.-sponsored undertaking in Lebanon. Such is otherwise the common despair, however, that the president's new plan is likely to be greeted with relief, bordering on thanksgiving in some quarters. Lebanon was once an oasis of democracy, religious coexistence and civility in the Arab world. It is a country crying to be reborn.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

### International Opinion

#### Israelis and Arabs

Mr. Begin's principal shortcoming as prime minister of Israel has been his inability to move from stimulating sympathetic debate about understandably emotionally religious topics — such as settlements — to persuading Israelis that unpopular decisions must be taken. If peace is finally to be reached, Mr. Begin will at some stage have to tell his constituents that settlements will in the end have

to be withdrawn from all the occupied Arab lands.

Meanwhile the Arab reactions elsewhere to the Camp David summit have to some extent been replays of the anguish at Mr. Sadat's visit to Jerusalem last November. . . . The Damascus meeting has been essentially backward looking. In concentrating their hostility on Egypt and on setting up military commands, the participants give no impression of intending to be constructive.

— From the Financial Times (London).

### In the International Edition

#### Seventy-Five Years Ago

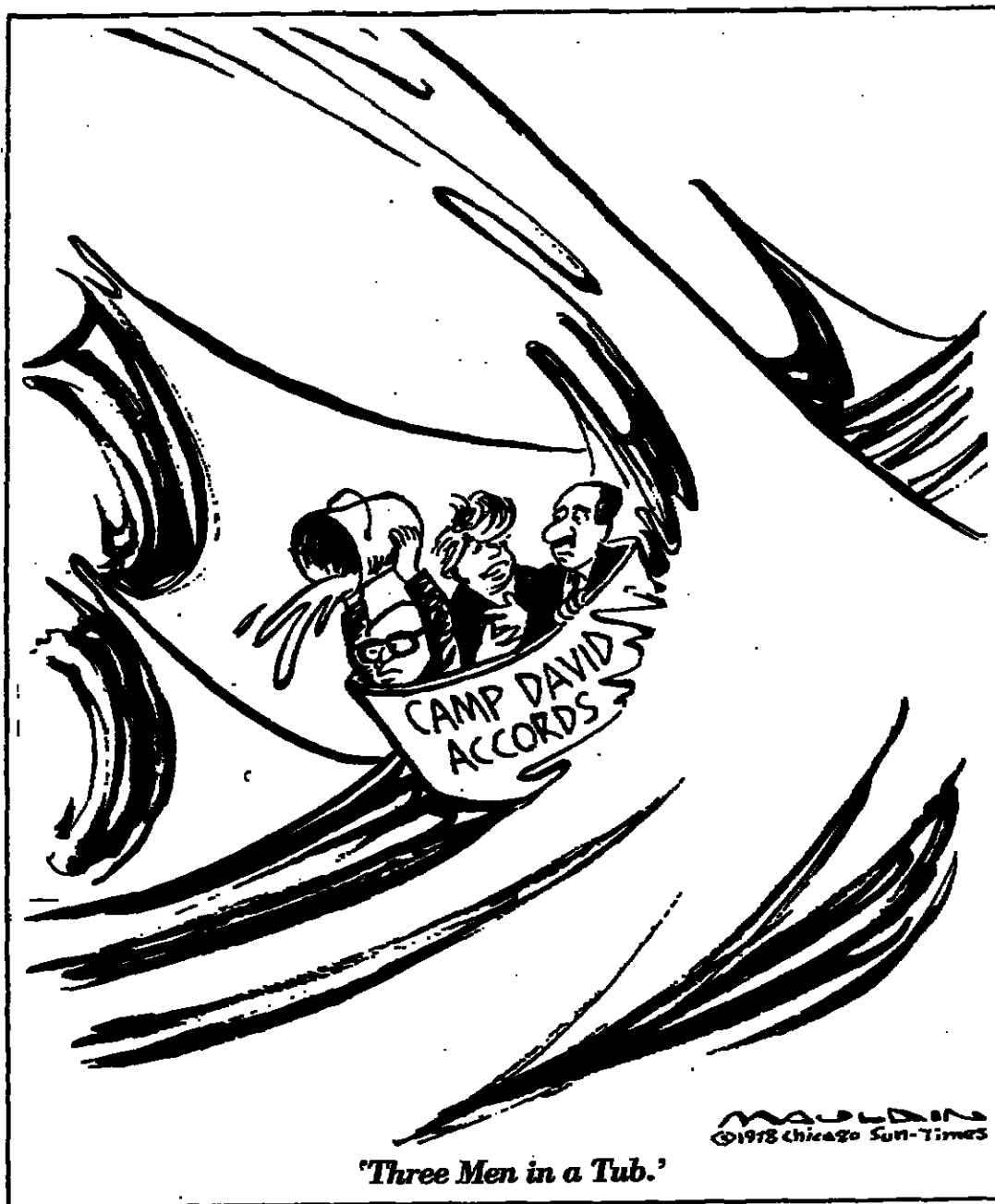
October 3, 1903

NEW YORK — Tammany Hall Boss Charles Murphy pushed his slate through amid scenes of wild disorder and nominated Messrs. McClellan, Groun and Fomes at the Tammany Convention in Carnegie Hall last night. Brooklyn vigorously protested, but was shouted down. Since Groun and Fomes are already nominees of the Republican Party, which has a platform calling for the destruction of Tammany, a new Republican convention will be held. Groun has been asked to "get off" the Republican ticket but states that "only my murder" could produce such an action on his part.

#### Fifty Years Ago

October 3, 1928

ROCHESTER, N.Y. — Franklin Delano Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy under Woodrow Wilson and vice-presidential nominee in 1920, has been induced to run for governor of New York State. Although, for days he has resisted attempts at a draft, citing doctor's expectations that he could remove his leg brace with two years more uninterrupted therapy, Al Smith's repeated phone calls to Warm Springs, Ga., have convinced him that he is needed to unite the party. Those who bring up Smith's old ties with Tammany leaders might note this reformist selection.



"Three Men in a Tub."

## Only One Revolution a Country

By William Safire

MEXICO CITY — Twang! Thump! From time to time, usually in the early morning hours, the sound of archery practice can be heard on the grounds of Los Pinos, the president's estate in Mexico's capital.

The man wielding the long bow understands the mystic discipline of archery: the requirements of concentration in preparation that lead to the inexorability of the arrow's course in flight. President Jose Lopez Portillo is intrigued by such symbolism because he is one of the few men of letters and one of the few political philosophers, holding political power in the world today.

This "philosopher-king," as Plato would have called him, was chosen two years ago in that special way Mexico picks its leaders: a handful of power brokers — an industrial chief, a labor leader, a top bureaucrat, a couple of past presidents — select the only major party's candidate, who is then elected by the people for a single six-year term. He then is endowed with sweeping powers in a system designed for stability.

In the late 1960s, when peasant unrest and Communist agitation posed a threat, the party leaders chose a left-leaning president, Luis Echeverria, to drag a rhetorical red cape in front of the charge of protest. The choice was bad: reckless borrowing to promote social schemes led to the economic brink. Echeverria's bid for Third World favor (he wanted to become secretary general of the UN) included support for anti-Zionism resolutions, and led to the near-collapse of Mexico's vital tourist industry. U.S. investors and U.S. travelers worried about not having an ally south of the border and acted accordingly.

The stability-minded powers that be in Mexico had to come up with a man capable of restoring external confidence without losing the sense of internal social progress. Enter Lopez Portillo, a man of qualities: a professor of political philosophy, who was serving as minister of finance, a man of thought who showed promise of becoming a man of action.

This choice is turning out to be good. In foreign affairs, Mexico has

been abstaining from foolish UN resolutions, and is a source of oil supply to Israel; U.S. tourists are flocking back. More sensible financial management, under the stern eye of the International Monetary Fund, provides a more attractive climate for investment. A genuine effort is underway to control population growth, and some emphasis is given to curbing the pervasive corruption. The existing oil prospects are also a big topic.

The most intriguing question is how much change in Mexico's political system will be brought about by a political philosopher in power. Will he see so much good to be done, so much poverty to be overcome, that he will feel the need to further centralize power to force economic progress? Or will he see the need for social change, and encourage the development of other parties as well as free-market ideas?

Hard to tell. This man of dualities, with the finely-honed intellect and highly-polished shoes, takes pride in telling his countrymen (in a better-written state of the union report than any U.S. president has produced in recent years) of amnesties for political prisoners and reforms of the political process to permit the creation of tiny parties on the left and right.

But he is cautious. Asked if Mexico is headed toward more collectivism or toward more individualism, he takes a visitor on a survey of the world: "Democratic capitalism will continue to be linked to the United States, while the Soviets have established their ways of centralized planning. Europe is a blinking area — oscillating between the both — and Africa is a no-man's land. Then there is the area of 'Asian logic' — the coming influx of Japan upon China. While the United States and the Soviet Union have been confronting each other, Japan has very quietly established its links with China."

Fascinating, and worth further exploration — but which road will Mexico take? An oblique answer: "All countries have one revolution in their history. The Mexican revolution has already taken place. Now, in an evolutionary way, we will search for the classical values of security and justice through freedom."

The indented impression is of a leader making haste slowly, responding to the desire at home for more participation and the desire abroad for more stability. Lopez Portillo seems at home with this ambiguity, and the books he has written attest to his ability to pose the most profound questions.

But if he is more than a philosopher — and I like to think he is — in about a year, halfway through his term, he will have to make his move.

If he decides to encourage the speedy development at reasonable prices of Mexico's oil and gas resources, and if he decides to risk more voter participation in the choice of Mexico's leadership, then the archer who slowly draws back his bow at Los Pinos is capable of hitting the bull's-eye.

San Francisco's North Beach is a small strip of tendorin, a jumble of seedy nightspots, cinemas and "bookstores." It is as similar to areas of other cities as one K-Mart is to another. But there is a difference: North Beach has a good claim to being the symbolic birthplace of one of the nation's significant growth industries, "the sex business."

Of course, that business did not

SAN FRANCISCO — It seems to me a very singular thing that the National Trust for Historic Preservation — of which I am a card-carrying member — has not undertaken to preserve San Francisco's North Beach area.

As a student of U.S. commerce, — I believe the nation should preserve the birthplaces of giant industries, such as the Titusville, Pa., oil field, the Wright brothers' bicycle shop in Dayton, and F.W. Woolworth's dry goods store in Waterbury, N.Y. The U.S. economy is the most marvelous example of productivity since the episode of the loaves and fishes, and it deserves monuments for worship and shrines for pilgrimages.

San Francisco's North Beach is a small strip of tendorin, a jumble of seedy nightspots, cinemas and "bookstores." It is as similar to areas of other cities as one K-Mart is to another. But there is a difference: North Beach has a good claim to being the symbolic birthplace of one of the nation's significant growth industries, "the sex business."

Of course, that business did not

## Waiting for Botha On Namibia Issue

By Anthony Lewis

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. — The foreign ministers of the world were here this past week, exhorting the UN General Assembly and negotiating privately on matters as weighty as strategic arms limitation. But, for many at the United Nations, the big event was one that happened thousands of miles from here: the election of Pieter Botha as the prime minister of South Africa.

In the next few weeks, South Africa must finally decide what to do about Namibia, the huge territory that it has administered as South-West Africa. Namibia is a particular concern of the United Nations, which has spent years trying to end South African control. Beyond that, the issue has profound implications for war or peace in southern Africa. And the decision, now, is essentially up to Botha.

No realist could be optimistic about the present chances for a peaceful settlement in Namibia. After agreement on a plan for transition to independence, South Africa has backed off. The signals point to confrontation. But the dangers are so great that all parties here at the UN are still trying to find a way back to accommodation.

### The Plan

The plan, worked out by a UN contact group of five Western representatives, called for withdrawal of most South African troops from Namibia, dispatch of a UN force, release of political prisoners, return of exiles and then an election under UN supervision. South Africa accepted it last April, in what was seen as a large gesture of accommodation. The SWAPO guerrilla movement, under intense pressure from the nearby black African states, said yes in July.

Two weeks ago this promising diplomatic achievement came apart. In announcing his resignation as prime minister, John Vorster said South Africa would not go ahead with the plan. Instead, it will hold its own election in Namibia on Dec. 4, without a UN presence, and grant independence to the resulting government.

The world would hardly accept such a process to independence as genuine. South African forces would not have been withdrawn, nor political prisoners released. There would have been no time for exiled leaders to return and campaign. The election would generally be seen as dominated by South Africa, the winners in South Africa, the winners in the SWAPO guerrilla war, against the new Namibian regime — and very likely further international economic measures against South Africa.

South Africa knows all that. Why, then, would its leaders take such risks? There are several possible reasons — and which one domi-

nates could determine whether the diplomatic solution can still be put back on the track.

The South Africans say that the UN has distorted the agreed plan by proposing to delay the election until spring and send 7,500 troops. That large force, they fear, would intimidate Namibians into voting for SWAPO, which has UN approval. The Western contact group replies that time is needed to let former political prisoners and exiles campaign, and the large force to control an enormous land.

If those are South Africa's real concerns, it should be possible to deal with them. The election date can be moved up some, and acceptable assurances given on the role of UN forces. There would be hope, too, if the tough South African talk is largely for internal political purposes. But there may be other reasons.

As defense minister, Botha made speeches last month saying that South Africa could not allow a "Marxist SWAPO state" on the Orange River — its border with the southern part of Namibia. That could mean that South Africa is simply not prepared to allow an election that SWAPO has a fair chance to win.

If so, then diplomacy is very likely at an end. South Africa will have decided that war is inevitable. But a man with the responsibilities that Botha now has could still pull back when he contemplates the possible consequences. For they are grim. African states would get the message that the West is powerless to bring about peaceful change in southern Africa. They would be encouraged to think that only force can be effective — and to seek Soviet and Cuban help, not only in Namibia but in Rhodesia.

### Unhappy

That prospect is especially unhappy because it seems so unnecessary. This is a moment of maximum desire for moderation and cooperation among the black states of southern Africa, including Angola in particular. They do not want spreading war and chaos. They have been trying to push the guerrilla movements to diplomacy.

Even last week, under the impact of South Africa's rejection of the Namibia plan, the Africans remained calm, their reaction muted. In the UN Security Council, while the Soviet Union grumbled, they agreed to give the new South African government until Oct. 23 to come back to the diplomatic path on Namibia.

Botha reacted to the Security Council vote by telling his people he would be firm — but keeping his options open. Much will depend of whether he now seizes this last chance for diplomacy in southern Africa.

## The Porn Is Green

By George F. Will

really begin here. But in the 1960s, when legal restraints on the exploitation of sex were falling, the Bay area was the spiritual center of student and other ferment. And North Beach symbolized the U.S. genius of marrying a new opportunity ("liberation") and an old motive (profit).

Now Forbes magazine, in an entertaining report by James Cook, shows that at least in the pornography business, the U.S. gift for economic growth survives.

The California Department of Justice estimates that U.S. pornographers do \$4 billion of business annually. That is as much as the "conventional" movie and record industries, combined. And the sum may be more than twice that high. The 10 leading "skin" magazines alone have a combined monthly circulation of 16 million and will have the revenues of about \$475 million this year, almost \$400 million of it from circulation.

### Happy Man

About 2 million people a week pay an average of \$3.50 at the 780 "adult" cinemas that will gross more than \$365 million this year. The movie "Deep Throat" cost \$25,000 and has grossed \$50 million so far. The average pornographic film returns about 200 percent on investment in 18 months.

"It's a very hard business to lose money in," says a happy man, David Friedman, chairman of the Adult Film Association of America. Yes, pornographers, too, have a trade association and eventually, no doubt, will have a Washington lobbyist.

But the days of the small operator may be numbered. With significant money at stake, it is only a matter of time before major studios

get into the act. Cook reports that already many producers "are making their films in two or even three versions — hard-core, soft-core and R — so that their films can play in a variety of markets."

The lion's share of the sex business is done by the thousands of "adult" bookstores and peepshows. A Times Square store can easily gross \$10,000 a day. Los Angeles stores gross \$125 million a year, three times more than the retail sales of J. Magnin in the Los Angeles area. The glorious free market is working its wonders: Competition has brought down the cost of dirty movies for home enjoyment from \$50 to about \$13. Yankee ingenuity is adapting new technologies to the pornography trade, including X-rated video cassettes for showing on home television sets.

### Sorrow

The pornography industry's only substantial sorrow is that its audience still consists primarily of people over 35. But as Cook says (dropping, I think, that "merely a marketing problem" and it will be tackled by "someone from Hollywood, Hustler or the Harvard Business School").

In these trying times of declining trade balances that damage the dollar, let the record show that the U.S. pornographers are doing the bit to reduce the nation's depend on costly imports. "At on point," proclaims a customs official, "most of our pornography came from foreign sources. Now the United States can out-produce any country in the world."

A wonderful verb, out-produce. Here is a stirring thought: If United States has beaten a foreign cartel — an OPEC of pornography exporters — some credit is due to the pioneering and heroic rascals of North Beach.

### Letters

#### Section 911

On Sept. 25, the House of Representatives overwhelmingly passed a bill which would provide for a new tax law for Americans residing overseas. As anticipated, it retained the Ways and Means Committee proposal to provide for, in addition to deductions for certain excess living costs, a flat exclusion as existed under the pre-1976 Tax Reform Act law (old law) except for Americans residing in Canada or Western Europe (excluding the North Sea area). I understand that there was even consideration for extending the exclusion to Americans residing in Greece. The question of the dollar's value in an exclusion to Americans residing in Western Europe is not as important as the dangerous precedent which would be set by having different tax treatment for Americans living in different parts of the world.

The two year battle to undo the Section 911 provisions passed by the Tax Reform Act of 1976 seems to be drawing to a close. A joint conference on the House and Senate is expected to take place prior to the planned Oct. 14 congressional recess. The major difference between the House and Senate bills remains the flat exclusion, which several key senators have flatly stated they would never accept. There is the possibility, however, that the House's discriminating ex-

clusion provision could be retained in conference and it is up to each and every one of us to make our feelings known immediately to the House and Senate conferees, trying to open their eyes to what damage could be done.

With regard to the 1977 tax returns, to which the "old law" is expected to apply, the Treasury Department on Sept. 29 announced an additional automatic extension of time to file the returns to Nov. 15, from the previous due date of Oct. 16.

STEVEN E. KRAFT,  
Chairman,  
Tax Committee,  
Swiss-American  
Chamber of Commerce.  
Zurich.

#### CIA Critic

Apart from the monstrous example of a prolonged act of inhuman cruelty — and one doubts if words of protest will have the slightest effect upon a government agency which encourages savage acts one would associate with practices of the Gestapo — the prolonged interrogation by the CIA of Yuri Nosenko for a period of three and a half years reveals, again, what little wit and talent the CIA possesses. It is as if that vast dinosaurian agency had read some poor film scripts, seen "The Ipcress File," and reviewed some old German prison

camp films in which subjects were experimented upon, and then brought the whole vision of hell up to 1970's standards by the fact of encasing poor Nosenko in a vault, probably the same kind of vault which graces many a successful U.S. bank!

There are humane ways of acquiring information from criminal suspects; there are ways of acquiring information from criminal suspects, which humane persons would not use in any shape or form. For those whose ways of life espouse liberty and a respect for life, there are some things which simply are not done, and which simply are not on.

What is the government of the United States coming to when it knowingly, through its various federal agencies, permits and encourages such acts of disgusting beastliness? What is any citizen to think of it? Is this the same agency for which Adm. Turner is apologizing, and of which he tells us will play by the gentlemanly rules of the game when it seeks "employees" on U.S. college campuses? From what college campuses did those monsters come who imprisoned a fellow human being in a vault for three and a half years?

J.M.B. CRAWFORD.  
London.



# Botha Issue FASHION U.K. Styles Made to Suit French

By Hebe Dorsey

DARIS, Oct. 2 (IHT) — The red carpet was out at Burberry's last week for the visit of Lady Henderson, wife of the British ambassador to France. A fashion fan as well as a supporter of British exports, Lady Henderson was presiding over the store's winter collection and inaugurating the store's new wing, devoted to women's wear.

As Peter Howard, manager of the store, put it: "Since we re-opened the store, 10 years ago, the turnover, which used to be 30 percent, is now 50 percent."

Lady Henderson was wearing a last month's classic (Scotch House) House of Burberry. It was a black velvet Highland jacket, with special silver buttons, that is often worn in Scotland. But not the kit, at all. She said, "I have the Highland tartan kilt — which is yellow, black, blue and white on a green background." The blazer also had a tartan skirt and a black velvet jacket, making it an ideal theater costume.

Unhappy to see that here, a British firm should appeal so much to the French, whereas in England, our cause it seems to be mostly to tourists, is a moment of said John Cohen, vice chairman of Burberry's (Sir Leonard Wolfson is the chairman).

"Actually, 95 percent of our clientele is French," Mr. Howard said, "and of that, 65 percent is Parisian, mostly from the 16th Arrondissement."

The success story of Burberry's is a story of quality, style and competitive prices as well as an elegant, low-key profile. The French, who have been partial to the style since the 1920s, find it here, but cleverly revamped to suit their taste. The store's fashion director, Genevieve Dilleman, has worked hard at keeping the British style while giving it a strong fashion twist.

This season, she cannot go very far wrong since fashion leader Saint Laurent has brought back both the suit and the kilt. So, in what should be a great year, Burberry's offers a wide selection of man-tailored suits, "which happens to be what our business is all about," Mr. Cohen said.

Suits have the new shorter jackets and slim skirts. The bonus is in the quality and subtle shades of the British fabrics. "Because of the



A black velvet Highland jacket over silk skirt (left) and (right) Burberry's sheepskin coat.



price of cashmere, we are using for suits a lot of lamb's wool, but with a very soft, almost cashmere feel to it," Mr. Howard said.

Cashmere can still be had, but at a price. A cashmere coat costs 3,010 francs, but then, it is the type of coat that one could wear forever.

Besides suits and raincoats, the firm has branched into leather. Their first stab in that direction is sheepskin coats and jackets (fur inside, leather outside) that make ultra-comfortable weekend garments.

Outside of cashmere and leather, Burberry's is more than holding its own when it comes to prices, partly

because of the decline of the pound. A suit, for instance, costs 1,750 francs; a blouse is 390 francs and a matching scarf 95 francs, which is just about right for a well-heeled but money-conscious clientele that is not likely to pay the extravagant prices French ready-to-wear is bringing these days.

The wide selection is another plus — suits come in eight styles and 50 different fabrics, "probably the largest selection for that type of suit in Paris," Mr. Howard said.

The Paris store, spread over three floors and employing 100 people, was a mob scene last Saturday, with 2,000 customers fighting for

attention. The Scotch House department (still in a corner of the second floor) also includes a store set up last year on Rue de Passy. The company also recently acquired Turnover, on Place Saint Augustin, an old Paris store specializing in sports clothes.

Things are looking up for Burberry's across the Atlantic as well. Burberry's New York was opened in early September, with four stories of men's and women's styles. But given New York's weather, the company is finding itself in new business: fur. Mr. Cohen said, "with lots of fur linings that button in our raincoats."

## Food and Dining

### Classic French Chef Who Makes a Meal a Ceremony

By Naomi Barry

PARIS, Oct. 2 (IHT) — Seventy-year-old Andre Guillot, regarded as the greatest living exponent of the classic French cuisine, is the father of the sauce without flour.

The breakthrough took place in 1934 and was an accident. At the time, Guillot was household chef to the duke of Davout d'Auerstaedt at the Chateau de Belloc in Normandy. He was preparing a cream sauce a la Normande for the veal chops.

The white wine and a light cream *flavoured* had already been stirred into the juices exuded by the chops. Guillot was about to add the traditional *beurre manie* (butter worked into a pomade with flour) when he was called away from his stove, leaving the casserole still on the fire.

He returned five minutes later, certain his sauce was ruined. Eureka! The elements of the sauce by simple reduction had formed a natural liaison without flour. Guillot quickly communicated the news to his *maitre*, Fernand Juteau, chef of the French Embassy in Rome, under whom he had served his apprenticeship.

Lifetime Search Juteau, who had spent a lifetime seeking the same result, wrote back, "Monseigneur, you have done a fine thing for cuisine."

"He always was laconic," said Guillot in Paris the other day. Although he retired to Menton three years ago after selling his restaurant in Marly-le-Roi (west of Paris) where he cooked for no more than 18 guests at a time, Guillot is still active as a mentor and adviser to a number of young chefs around the country who eagerly draw upon his wealth of observation and experience. The celebrated flourless sauce thickened by reduction is

now the method adopted by nearly all of France's foremost chefs. Guillot's approach to his profession is spiritual first, material afterward. Before his art, he has the rigorous and disciplined respect of a high priest. Before being allowed near a stove, the disciples (both the professionals and the amateurs) are inculcated with the Guillot philosophy of cuisine as a form of humanism.

"A meal must always be a ceremony," he says. "Each dish, in addition to sustaining life, should charm man's spirit and rejoice his heart. The chef's duty is to give pleasure to others. The great chef is

a combination of inspiration, intuition and technique. Without the first two, he is just a good worker in the kitchen."

Guillot dismisses complicated dishes in favor of "luminous simplicity." To achieve it the practitioner must know how to cook a dish to exactly the right point and season it to exactly the right degree. That kind of knowledge demands the ability to analyze a product, breaking it down into its composition of proteins, lipids, and glucosides.

"Making puff paste is no longer a mystery when you understand that basically it is a stratification of the proteins of wheat."

Guillot has a why for every wherefore. He believes a steak should be broiled, cooked by hot air descending from above, rather than grilled by contact with hot metal, which carbonizes the meat.

"If you salt a fish for some hours before you cook it, the salt will penetrate to the heart of the matter and you will need to use less of it." He is an advocate of steam cooking, the seasonings applied by the rising vapor. By baking a fish on *papillote* (enclosing the fish with a



Andre Guillot, discoverer of the flourless sauce.

## On the Arts Agenda

Several works of Mauricio Kagel will be presented by the composer and other performers in two programs scheduled by the Festival d'Automne in Paris. A program of several pieces, including the French premiere of "Tango Aleman," will be given Oct. 5 and 6, and his "Bestiarium," described as sound tables in two scenes, will be given from Oct. 10 to 14, staged and de-

signed by Kagel. Both programs are at the Bouffes du Nord.

The English Music Theater Company is presenting a short season at the Sadler's Wells Theater in London from Oct. 19 to 28 with four performances each of Hans Werner Henze's "La Cubana" and Rossini's "Cinderella" (La Cenerentola).

## Wine in France

### Doing Justice to Marne Champagne

By Jon Winthro

AY, France (IHT) — Of the three major regions that make up Champagne, the least known is the Vallee de la Marne. It is associated with the inferior, if necessary, grape variety, the *pinot meunier*, while the Montagne de Reims is planted in the noble *pinot noir* and the Cote des Blancs in the equally fine white *chardonnay*.

This is an injustice to the Marne. To be sure, the *pinot meunier* is planted in the greater part of the valley, west of Epernay. But a small and very noble area lies north and east of Epernay, centered on this little town and planted in *pinot noir*.

It is one of only 12 *grands crus* of Champagne ranked at 100 percent. (The amount paid for grapes by shippers to the growers is a percentage of the year's agreed-upon price. This percentage is fixed by the ranking of the *cru* the grapes come from. Thus, grapes from Ay command the full price while those from Chouilly, a *premier cru* across the river, earn only 95 percent, and so on down the scale to 75 percent.)

Noted by Piny

Ay has been famed for the quality of its wines since Roman times. Piny the Elder, who died in A.D. 79, mentions the wines of Ay, Charles IX, Francois I and Henri IV were proprietors here, and the last liked to style himself "Lord of Ay." Other owners of vines or presses at Ay were Pope Leo X, Holy Roman Emperor Charles V and Henry VIII of England. But all

this was before champagne became a sparkling wine.

Today a dozen or more wine firms are located in Ay, including Bollinger, Ayala and Deutz. The last is a little-known, family-owned firm producing quality wines. Although Deutz sold only 700,000 bottles last year (less than a tenth as much as Mumm), its reputation is climbing fast.

Despite its small size, the company makes a broad range of champagnes, from a plain house *brut* to vintage *brut*, *rose*, *blanc de blancs* and a *super-cuvee*, the best of their production, called William Deutz after the founder of the firm.

This reputation for quality is all the more surprising in that Deutz has no special facilities for cellar tours and receiving visitors. Few even know it is there, hidden away on an upper street of Ay.

Perhaps one reason for the quality of the wines is that the firm owns 10 hectares in Ay and another 20 scattered among Le Mesnil (a 99 percent rating), Mareuil (98 percent), Bisseuil (100), Moussy (88) and Pierry (90), for an average quality of 96 percent.

This covers 40 percent of the company's needs in grapes, which is considerable. Some large companies own no vineyards at all. Fifty percent of the production is exported, principally to Italy, Belgium, the United States, Britain and Australia.

Arnaud Bro de Comeres, sales manager for Deutz, explained some of the qualities of good Marne champagne from Ay: It gives a

wine a rich bouquet and sturdy structure thanks to the *pinot noir* grape. But it is not often met with on its own as are *blanc de noirs* from the Montagne de Reims and *blanc de blancs* from the Cote des Blancs. In any case, it adds a lot to a house blend.

Unfortunately, this year the vineyard yield will be halved because of cold, rain and wind during the flowering in June and July. This led to much pollination failure and subsequent fruit dropping.

The *chardonnay* vines have come off best, the *pinot meunier* worse and the *pinot noir* worst of all, from the standpoint of yield. Only 4,000 kilograms per hectare are expected in the Marne this year, while four times that much was grown in 1970, which was a record crop.

Quality could be quite good, for the grapes are healthy, if small, but it all depends on the weather between now and the harvest. Some rain to fill out the grapes, but not so much as to bring on gray rot, would be ideal.

## And Now, California 'Vodka' . . .

FRESNO, Calif., Oct. 2 (UPI) — A California winemaker is challenging traditional vodka producers by using grapes as the main ingredient instead of grain.

"Just which grape or combination of grapes are used is a trade secret, at least at this point," said Robert Ivie, president of Guild Wineries and Distilleries, which is introducing California Silverado Vodka in the state.

He said the "vodka" is being marketed first in the San Joaquin Valley, after a series of "very encouraging" test runs over the past few months in the San Francisco Bay area.

Mr. Ivie said the firm's researchers labored to find the right grape or combination of grapes to produce Silverado. "We tasted seven

different approaches, some with one grape and some with combinations," he said. "We finally settled on one of them, and now it's our secret."

He did reveal that the "vodka" is made from the same grapes that are used to make dry white wines. "The first release will be 20,000 cases, based on bottles which measure close to one-fifth of a gallon that will sell for \$5.45 a bottle," Mr. Ivie said. "We're suggesting pricing in direct competition with Smirnoff, which has been the premium American-made vodka."

While he will not give any details about the way Silverado is made, Mr. Ivie said the grapes are fermented normally and then distilled into brandy or "vodka." The latter is placed in stainless steel tanks and filtered through charcoal, then cut with water to the level desired by the bottler.



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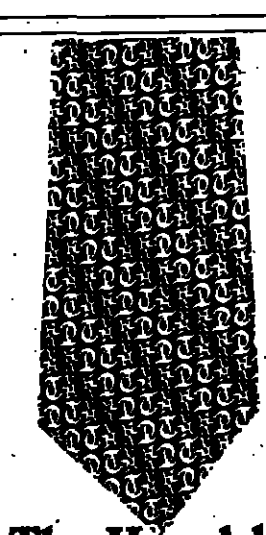
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To be held: During the first fortnight in September 1979.

Further Information: Servicio Musicales, Radio Nacional de Espana, Prado del Rey, Madrid-24 (Espana).







## BUSINESS

## FINANCE

## DM Appreciates

Dollar Rises Sharply  
Against Swiss Franc

LONDON, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ) — The dollar rose sharply today against the Swiss franc and was mixed against other major currencies in nervous, moderate trading.

Foreign exchange dealers at British and U.S. banks in London noted that the measures announced by the Swiss National Bank yesterday had the "desired short-term effect" of halting the Swiss franc's appreciation, particularly against the Deutsche mark.

The Swiss National Bank, sources said, purchased some \$275 million, 600 million Swiss francs and under 10 million guilders to reverse the upward movement of the Swiss franc. But other central banks such as the Bundesbank were believed to have stayed on the sidelines.

Conditions were described as "very nervous" and volume slackened from last week's active pace as operators became wary of taking up positions in Swiss francs until the medium-term outlook for the currency is clearer, traders noted.

The dollar opened at an intraday high of 1.6150 Swiss francs before gradually settling at 1.5900 francs, for a gain of 2.5 percent from Friday's 1.5510 francs. Last Tuesday, the dollar struck a record low of 1.4575 Swiss francs.

The Deutsche mark appreciated further against the Swiss franc, ending at 2.8225 Swiss francs for 100 DM from 80.01 francs last Friday.

Elsewhere, the dollar was mixed against the main trading currencies. It dropped notably against the Deutsche mark to 1.9321 DM from 1.9385 DM late Friday.

The dollar gained 25 points against the French franc at 4.3325

francs but dipped 5 points against the yen at 188.85 yen. It also eased against the Benelux currencies.

Sterling shed 39 points at \$1.9716 and lost further ground in New York after Labor Party delegates rejected the government's 5 percent pay guidelines and overall economic strategy. The action is considered an embarrassing defeat for Prime Minister James Callaghan, who reportedly told colleagues earlier that a defeat might mean he could not carry on in office.

The Canadian dollar slipped 28 points at 84.30 U.S. cents.

The price of gold remained steady despite the Swiss actions. Bullion closed in London at \$217.25 an ounce compared with \$217.375 late Friday.

## FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

## AT&amp;T Officer Sees Reduced Earnings

The top financial officer of American Telephone and Telegraph says he expects the economy to decline within the next two years and reduce the "strong earnings" trend the company has experienced in the past three years. "We don't expect our earnings and growth to expand as they have," William Cashel Jr., vice chairman and chief financial officer of AT&T, says. He emphasized he expected a slowdown rather than a drastic drop in the economy.

## GTE Expects 'Good, Strong Year'

General Telephone & Electronics 1978 per-share earnings could rise to between \$4.20 and \$4.30 from \$3.91 in 1977, Theodore Brophy, chairman, says. "Those are reasonable expectations," he noted, commenting on analysts' projections. "We expect a good, strong year." He added, however, that a "substantial increase" in the Canadian dollar would have a negative effect on reported earnings because of foreign currency translations. Manufacturing operations are "further ahead percentage-wise" largely because of a "major turnaround" in the consumer electronics business, he said.

## Veba, Deutsche BP to Appeal Ruling

Veba and Deutsche BP said they would mount a two-pronged attack on the West German cartel

office's decision to reject Deutsche BP's 800-million-DM purchase offer for some Veba subsidiaries. In a release, Veba said they would both appeal to the economics minister to overturn the ruling and combat the veto in the courts. The cartel office rejected a proposal under which Deutsche BP would buy Veba's 25-percent share of Ruhrgas, Veba's share in two refineries, about 1,000 filling stations and associated coal marketing operations. Veba would receive 800 million DM and up to 1,000 tons of crude oil a year at market prices through the year 2000.

## Arabs Buy 10% of Montedison

A group of private Saudi Arabian investors represented by Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement of Paris will take a 10-percent stake in Montedison's share capital in connection with a forthcoming capital increase, Montedison says. The bank will participate in a banking consortium to be formed to support a rights issue that will raise capital to 355.8 billion lire (about \$432 million) from 152.5 billion lire, according to the company statement. It gave no further details of the Saudi investors, but said they would get a seat on the firm's board. The group of Saudi investors will become one of Montedison's main shareholders and will join the control syndicate which controls Montedison.

## Further Measures Needed, Banker Says

## Swiss Moves to Aid Franc Seen Only Gaining Time

ZURICH, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ) — Union Bank of Switzerland general director Guido Hanselmann said today that currency stabilizing measures announced by the Swiss National Bank yesterday could only serve to gain time.

The real problems had yet to be attacked, he said. If the overvalued Swiss franc was to return to a realistic rate in relation to the undervalued U.S. dollar, he said, Switzerland would have to: reduce the current-account surplus, (about 5.5 percent of gross national product, compared with 0.7 Pct for West

Germany and just over 2 percent for Japan); take measures to ensure that the 60 billion francs now owed by foreign borrowers did not flow back into Switzerland as borrowers panicked; and make really attractive for Swiss multinationals to keep holdings in foreign currencies.

Mr. Hanselmann strongly criticized the national bank for the restrictions which it has placed on the Swiss foreign currency market. These restrictions (negative interest rates on foreign accounts, investment ban for non-resident foreigners and such) had been a major

cause of the franc's present predicament, he maintains. He listed eight different restrictions "only to mention the most important," he said. In short, restrictive measures taken by the National Bank had now forced it to move on the weekend to adjust to problems which had been largely caused by the bank itself.

These restrictions must be removed completely, not just softened, he said. Only if the market was allowed to freely operate would Swiss franc stability return, he said.

## Announcement Details

Meanwhile, early reactions to yesterday's announcement were cautious. One Swiss economist, St. Jean-Christian Emble, said: "It is very important that the German central bank and the Federal Reserve have agreed to come to the aid of the Swiss franc. But I am not sure this can change the situation in a lasting way. An active intervention policy can function only if it is credible and only succeed if international money managers think it has a chance of success."

Detailing the measures undertaken, the Swiss National Bank said yesterday:

• It would intervene in the foreign exchange market in an "emergency" way, buying not only dollars as it has been doing, but also other currencies directly. It said that it had the consent of other central banks, including the U.S. Federal Reserve System, to pursue such a course. It said it could count on the support of "friendly" central banks in so far as their objectives concerning monetary policies will not be jeopardized by common action.

• It plans to increase the export of capital by encouraging large industrial companies to channel liquid assets abroad and thus create a demand for foreign currencies against the Swiss franc. It said it planned to hold talks with such companies soon.

• Decided that henceforth, 50 percent of capital exports could be converted into dollars at Swiss commercial banks, a move that Swiss banks have been urging for some time. Last year, Swiss capital exports totaled 11.5 billion francs. Until now, the proceeds of bonds and notes issued in Swiss francs by foreign borrowers had to be converted entirely at the National Bank, which in turn used this demand for dollars as part of its market intervention policy.

• It planned to continue its policy of seeking lower interest rates by maintaining high market liquidity. It said that while the precarious foreign exchange situation continued, it was prepared to increase liquidity if necessary.

The package of measures also contained some that will not directly affect rates, but which, as one foreign exchange expert put it, "are a bit of sugar for the banks." The central bank said it would allow non-resident foreigners to subscribe to as much as 50 percent of a Swiss franc bond issue of a foreign borrower, up from 35 percent, a limit imposed earlier this year.

Moreover, the central bank said that through an investment account with a bank, a non-resident foreigner now would be allowed to switch from one domestic share or bond to another. Since early this year, the National Bank has restricted such switching by foreigners, whose only option to holding their Swiss franc paper was to sell and convert the proceeds into another currency because there is a negative interest charge on Swiss franc deposits.

The restrictions were part of an almost total investment ban on non-resident foreigners that supposedly was to stop the inflow of foreign funds. While the ban still holds in that foreigners cannot add

Senate Blocks Action by Strauss  
U.S. Balks on Textiles Tariffs

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (WP) — To the Carter administration's surprise and chagrin, the Senate late Friday voted to prohibit any U.S. concessions on textile tariffs during the Multilateral Trade Negotiations going on in Geneva.

By a 56-to-21 vote, the Senate approved an amendment to Export-Import Bank authorizations sponsored by Sen. Ernest Hollings, D-S.C., that in effect would take textiles out of the talks.

Special trade representative Robert Strauss said yesterday that if the Hollings amendment cannot be knocked out of the conference report on the Export-Import legislation, the effect would be "devastating." Mr. Strauss said that the entire trade treaty negotiations could collapse.

If the Hollings amendment stays in the legislation, he predicted that "consideration" would be given by President Carter to a veto. Mr. Strauss made clear that the administration will mount a major amendment eliminated during the House-Senate conference.

Sen. Hollings challenged Mr. Strauss' suggestion that the administration had been caught off base. In a telephone conversation, the South Carolinian said, "Strauss knew we were going to put it (the amendment) in. That's the politics of it — he's trying to get everybody excited."

Sen. Hollings said his amendment was essential to stop the "hemorrhage" of imports, estimating that this year's textile deficit would amount to \$5.2 billion.

## Protectionist Tide

The flap over the amendment illustrates two points. First, the trade negotiations are bucking a protectionist tide, even though their success is considered essential by the administration here and governments in Europe for stimulation of world growth and trade. And second, almost anything can happen, and often does, in the closing days of a congressional session.

American textile interests have been trying for months to find some way of averting what appeared to be the certainty of a moderate reduction in tariffs as part of the trade talks, being held under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

Sen. Hollings had introduced his amendment, which prohibits U.S. negotiators from offering tariff cuts on textiles, as a resolution. A hearing was held by the trade subcommittee of the Senate Finance Committee. But there was no committee approval, although Mr. Hollings had 50 co-sponsors for his resolution.

A companion resolution had been introduced in the House by Reps. Ken Holland, D-S.C., and James Brophy, R-N.C.

But late on Friday, while Mr. Strauss was in California drumming up support for the MTN among agricultural interests, and Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long, D-La., was out of town making a speech, Sen. Hollings — a veteran Senate tactician — had little trouble getting the textile exclusion tacked onto the Export-Import authorization legislation.

In a telephone interview yesterday, Mr. Strauss complained bitterly that the Carter administration had been given no notice of the impending Friday vote. The 56-to-21 vote was a roll call tally defeating a motion to table the Hollings amendment. It was then approved by voice vote.

Mr. Strauss' main worry is that

his opposite numbers among the European trade negotiators have said repeatedly that if textiles are not part of the MTN, they will withdraw consideration of agricultural matters for which the United States has consistently fought.

## Strauss to Meet on Waiver

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ) — U.S. trade negotiator Robert Strauss will meet today with members of the House Ways and Means Committee on President Carter's request for extension on the government's authority to

waive countervailing duties on subsidized exports from other countries.

The White House is asking Congress to extend to next Aug. 1 the authority that will expire Jan. 3 for the Treasury to suspend or waive penalty duties on numerous products. An aide said Mr. Strauss also expects the Senate finance committee to act within a few days to approve the extension.

Meanwhile, Mr. Strauss also was attempting to head off Congressional action that would force the United States to exclude all textile and apparel imports from the tariff-cutting negotiations in Geneva.

Wall St. Prices Advance;  
Building Outlays Decline

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (Reuters) — Stocks pushed higher in slow trading today on the New York Stock Exchange, helped by a firmer tone for glamorous and blue chips.

Analysts said the gains were mostly technical and that investors remained concerned over rising interest rates and expectations that they could go higher.

The Dow Jones industrial average gained 5.54 points to 871.36. Advances led declines 769 to 618 and volume fell to 18.7 million shares from Friday's 23.61 million.

In the government securities market, federal funds traded for most of the morning at 8 1/2 to 9 percent, well above the assumed target rate of 8 percent, dealers said. Dealers noted this had continued despite efforts by the Fed early in the morning to ease a tight market condition through overnight repurchase plans when Fed funds were at 9 percent.

Meanwhile, the Commerce Department signaled some slowing in the economy in its report that construction spending fell \$2.9-billion, or 1.4 percent, in August after a \$2.5-billion, or 1.2-percent July rise.

Gaming shares dominated trading again on the Big Board, which lifted its 75-percent initial margin requirement on some gaming issues but maintained it on others.

Active Ramada Inns gained 1 1/4 to 14 1/4. It signed a contract to buy the Ambassador Hotel in Atlantic City for a casino. Holiday Inns, the volume leader, lost 1/4 to 27 1/4. Caesars World lost five to 47. Bally Manufacturing rose 3/4 to 5 1/4. Harrah's 1/4 to 28 and Del E. Webb 1/4 to 24.

Among glimmers and blue chips, IBM rose 3/4 to 280 1/4, Du Pont 2 1/4 to 130 1/4, Smithline 2 1/4 to 9 1/4, Union Pacific 1/4 to 54 1/4, Kodak 1 1/4 to 6 1/4, Polaroid 1/4 to 48 1/4, Mobil 1/4 to 7 1/4 and Teledyne 1 1/4 to 10 1/4.

Amic was a big gainer, jumping

Siemens Offers Notes  
In U.S. Capital Mart

MUNICH, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ) — Siemens Capital Corp. of New York, will offer commercial paper in the United States under the guarantee of its parent company, Siemens AG said today.

The offering will mark the first time that a West German company has offered short-term notes with favorable interest in the U.S. market, Siemens said. The commercial paper will be offered investors through two investment banks and will serve to finance Siemens' U.S. activities.

7 1/2 to 24. Merrill Lynch started merger talks with Amic. Merrill added 2 to 20 1/4.

Chessie System reported a jump in third-quarter profits. It added 3/4 to 30.

Prices on the American Stock Exchange also gained, with the market-value index adding 0.73 point to 169.54.

In Chicago, grain and soybean futures prices established moderate gains on the Board of Trade with several positive factors turning the market up about mid-session following a mixed opening.

Wheat was up 2 1/4 to 5 1/4 cents; corn up 2 1/4 to 3 1/4 cents; oats up 1 1/4 to 2 1/4 cents and soybeans up 3/4 to 10 1/4 cents.

Tax a Deterrent  
For U.S. Firms

NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (UPI) — The United States ranks 10th among 12 major nations in the amount of personal income tax its citizens pay but the additional taxes on Americans working overseas has put real pressure on U.S. multinational companies, according to the Conference Board.

Taxes have become the most important single factor in U.S. firms' employment costs overseas, the non-profit business research group said, and the principal reason is that employees working abroad — and their employers — must pay full U.S. taxes in addition to taxes in the host country.

It costs a U.S. firm \$153,206 to keep a \$40,000-a-year employee in Saudi Arabia; \$132,567 in Japan; \$109,620 in Hong Kong and \$84,259 in Mexico. These figures include not only the employee's salary but allowances for housing and other living costs and taxes reimbursed by the employer.

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## Joint Venture on One of World's Largest Complexes

## Japan to Help Build China Steel Plant

By Henry Scott-Stokes

TOKYO, Oct. 2 (NYT) — Japan will help China build one of the largest steel complexes in the world with an annual output of 10 million tons, according to a leader of the Japanese steel industry.

Yoshihiro Inayama, chairman of Nippon Steel, confirmed a Chinese plan to establish the giant steel mill in Hebei Province in the Peking region on his return from China over the weekend.

Sino-Japanese plans for economic cooperation have multiplied since signature of a Sino-Japanese peace treaty of peace and friendship in August, and the \$2 billion steel complex is the largest of many projects jointly planned by the two countries.

Mr. Inayama, head of the world's largest steel company, is also a leading figure in promoting business on the mainland as president of the Japan-China Association on Economy and Trade.

He was also a promoter of Nippon Steel's own largest investment, a 10 million-ton capacity iron and steel mill at Kimitsu, not far from here on Tokyo Bay.

The Japanese steel industry,

faced by rising labor costs and astronomical land prices, can no longer expand at home — and will give its first-class technology to China, which plans to double steel output to 60 million tons a year by 1985.

Details of the plan, including the role that Japanese technicians will play, payments and even the site have yet to be hammered out, though Mr. Inayama said the plant will almost certainly be at Tangshan.

But the statement that China will go ahead with the plan with Japan, and seeks full cooperation from this country confirms that the project — with all the implications that this has for Sino-Japanese economic relations as a whole — is likely to go ahead.

Japanese experts are said to be a little bewildered by the lack of precision on the part of the Chinese, who have suddenly produced a succession of major plans almost out of a hat, but Japanese steel leaders are evidently resigned to the fact that vagueness is for the time being the order of the day.

While he was in Peking at the head of a 25-man mission from his association, Mr. Inayama also reached agreement with Chinese Vice Premier Li Hsiang-nien on construction of a giant trade center in Peking with Japanese financial aid.

The center will house branches of Japan's international trading firms, which typically work closely in hand with the big steel firms here, and will also include a hotel and a big space for exhibitions.

According to reports from Peking, China hopes to build a trade center twice the size of a 27-floor international trade complex recently completed in East Germany, also with Japanese cooperation.

The key to these and other big projects remains finance. Mr. Inayama said that China, which also plans to build a 6-million-ton steel complex near Shanghai with Japanese help, showed interest in borrowing from Japan's Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.

The OECD dispenses aid monies for the Japanese government, and China has hitherto declined to take economic aid from abroad as this would represent a loss of face vis-à-vis Japan, but shortage of finance — Japanese experts have estimated China's foreign reserves at little over \$2 billion — may oblige China to bend on this one.

Meanwhile, Mr. Inayama also said that talks will be held in Tokyo early next year on expanding the

volume of an 8-year trade agreement concluded by the two countries early this year and then put at \$20 billion.

## Moscow Turned Down

TOKYO, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda turned down Moscow's proposal today for a long-term governmental trade agreement between Japan and the Soviet Union. He told the Diet (parliament) that Japan makes it a rule not to conclude a government trade pact with any other country.

Moscow proposed conclusion of a long-term trade pact after Japan signed a private \$20 billion, eight-year agreement with China earlier this year.

There is a "strong likelihood" of a formal investigation of possible dumping of foreign steel in U.S. markets will be opened in "a couple of weeks," Treasury Undersecretary Anthony Solomon said today. He did not identify countries or countries or origin.

Speaking after an address to the International Iron and Steel Institute, he acknowledged that customs had launched about 200 preliminary investigations, but said "there were genuine extenuating circumstances."

He reiterated comments from his speech that the U.S. trigger-price system to date has been successful in eliminating unfair price competition. He said import penetration has been reduced.

"While we are not considering dismantling the trigger-price mechanism or other elements of the program in the near future," he said, "we will continue to review the conditions of the industry to determine whether the system is still needed."

Italy Passes Budget;

Wholesale Prices Up

ROME, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ) — The Italian cabinet approved its 1979 budget proposals over the weekend without making any significant changes in the measures that were outlined in a rough draft more than a month ago.

The bills provide for a public sector finance requirement of 37.6 trillion lire (about \$45.7 billion) in 1979, compared to 33.5 trillion lire this year.

Meanwhile, the statistics bureau said the wholesale price index rose 0.6 percent in August from July and was up 8.4 percent from August last year.

Brussels, Oct. 2 (AP-DJ) — The Belgian wholesale price index as calculated by the economics ministry rose 0.1 percent in July from June and was up 2 percent from July 1977, figures published today showed. The general index was 184.2 for July 1977 equals 100 up from 184.0 in June and down from 188.1 a year ago.

The statistics office also said the adjusted Belgian industrial production index for July was off 32.7 percent from June and declined 3.8 percent from July 1977.

The sharp drop in industrial production in a month, although not unusual because of the July vacation period, exceeded the 31-percent decline registered a year ago.

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Revenues, Profits in Millions of Dollars

Castle & Cooke

3rd Quarter 1978

Revenue..... 298.30

Profits..... 9.47

Per share..... 0.43

9 months 1978

Revenue..... 881.60

Profits..... 38.34

Per share..... 1.79

Chessie System

3rd Quarter 1978

Revenue..... 458.30

Profits..... 45.00

Per share..... 2.30

9 months 1978

Revenue..... 1,161

Profits..... 15.70

Per Share..... 0.80

3rd Quarter 1977

Revenue..... 458.30

Profits..... 45.00

Per share..... 2.30

9 months 1977

Revenue..... 1,161

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Per Share..... 0.80

3rd Quarter 1977

Revenue..... 458.30

Profits..... 45.00

Per share..... 2.30

9 months 1977

Revenue..... 1













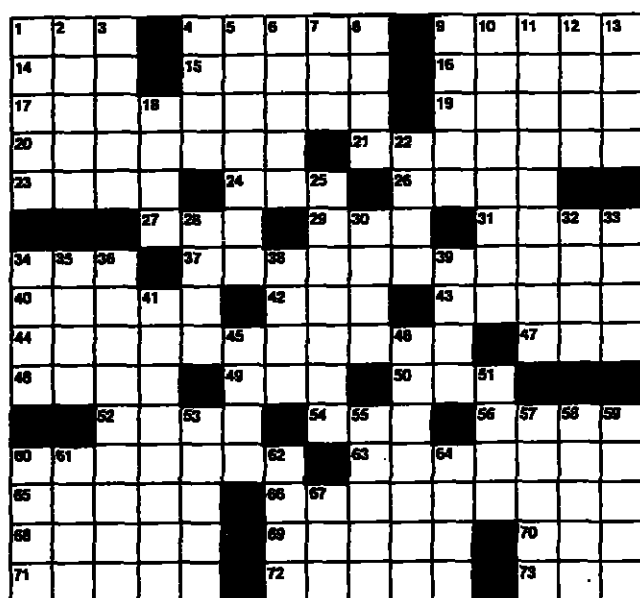






## CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



## ACROSS

- 1 Architecture critic flutist  
4 Ghana's capital  
9 In disorder  
14 "Oh, —" (Burns-Denver film)  
15 Lively old dance  
16 Moslem decree  
17 Embellishment, in music  
19 An Indo-European  
20 Irreverence  
21 Fabrics for napery  
23 "— Perpetua," Idaho's motto  
24 Dunes  
26 Late crooner  
27 Gist  
29 Pacific porgy  
31 Barber's specialty  
34 Return a profit  
37 Redeeming feature  
40 Originated  
42 Guggenheim offering  
43 French secondary school  
44 Finishing stroke  
47 Werner Erhard's creation  
48 Crooked  
49 Inst. at Baton Rouge

## DOWN

- 50 Border  
52 "Thien as has —"  
54 Irritant to a princess  
56 Move slowly  
58 Traveling showmen  
63 Slender  
65 In one's majority; mature  
66 Lovely, inspirational  
68 Quiche  
69 Lorraine ingredient  
70 "Who — seen the wind?"  
71 British guns  
72 European subway  
73 Juiller, aod, etc.  
1 Student of farming  
2 Campus buildings  
3 Adjust to new conditions  
4 U.S. author; 1908-55  
5 Choral work  
6 Surfeits  
7 Root problem  
8 Did the same as  
9 Dolphins' home  
10 Knightly activity  
11 Utters a pre-prandial prayer  
12 Loc. of Pierre  
13 Longings  
18 Shoot for grafting  
22 "— carry — stick"  
25 Footrest of sorts  
28 Exercised  
30 U.S. stage group  
32 Summertime treats  
33 Come across  
34 S.A. rodent  
35 In single file  
36 Phrase in addressing an archbishop  
38 Bindie stiffs  
39 Joy, sometimes malicious  
41 Reconnoitering  
45 Other  
46 Steed for battle  
51 Isinglass  
53 Gallic exclamation  
55 Exude; discharge  
57 Recess in a wall  
58 Sports-shoe feature  
59 Nobelist in literature; 1946  
60 Ty or Irvin S.  
61 Distant  
62 Stop, in skiing  
64 Guthrie  
67 Have, to Burns

## WEATHER

C F				C F			
ALGAEVE	17	66	Fair	MADRID	16	61	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	8	46	Mist	MILAN	30	86	Fair
ANKARA	24	75	Fair	MILAN	12	52	Rain
ATHENS	24	75	Fair	MONTREAL	11	52	Cloudy
BEIRUT	28	84	Fair	MOSCOW	4	39	Overcast
BELGRADE	18	64	Mist	MUNICH	8	46	Rain
BERLIN	7	45	Mist	NEW YORK	48	70	Fair
BRUSSELS	8	46	Mist	NICE	14	57	Overcast
BUDAPEST	7	45	Mist	OSLO	13	55	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	18	64	Cloudy	PARIS	11	52	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	23	73	Fair	PRAGUE	11	52	Mist
COPENHAGEN	11	52	Cloudy	ROME	17	63	Rain
COSTA DEL SOL	22	72	Fair	SARAJEVO	8	46	Overcast
DUBLIN	12	54	Rain	STOCKHOLM	12	54	Overcast
EDINBURGH	10	50	Rain	TEHRAN	25	77	Fair
FLORENCE	14	57	Rain	TEL AVIV	22	72	Fair
FRANKFURT	12	54	Cloudy	TOKYO	26	79	Rain
GENEVA	14	57	Overcast	TUNIS	14	57	N.A.
HELSINKI	7	45	Showers	VIENNA	12	54	Rain
ISTANBUL	14	57	Fair	WASHINGTON	17	63	Overcast
LA PALMAS	25	77	Fair	WASHINGTON	19	64	Fair
LISBON	18	64	Fair	ZURICH	9	48	Overcast
LONDON	12	53	Cloudy				
LOS ANGELES	16	64	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 12 a.m. local time.)

(Weather's readings U.S. and Canada of 1978 GMT; all others of 1978 GMT.)

## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

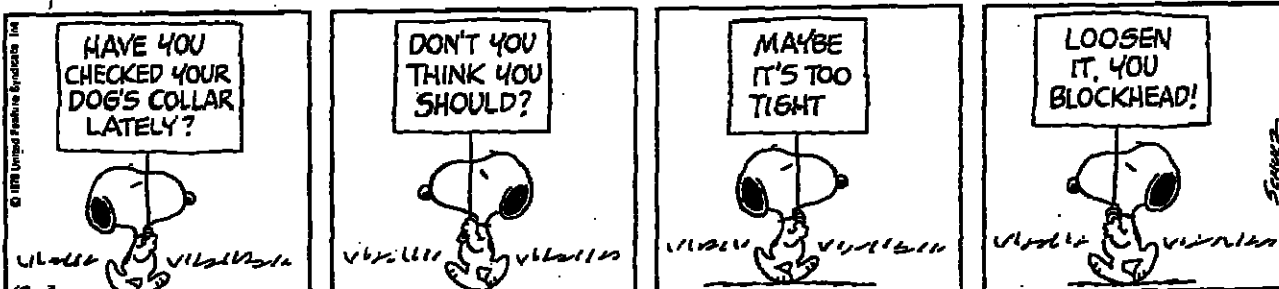
## ADVERTISEMENT

October 2, 1978

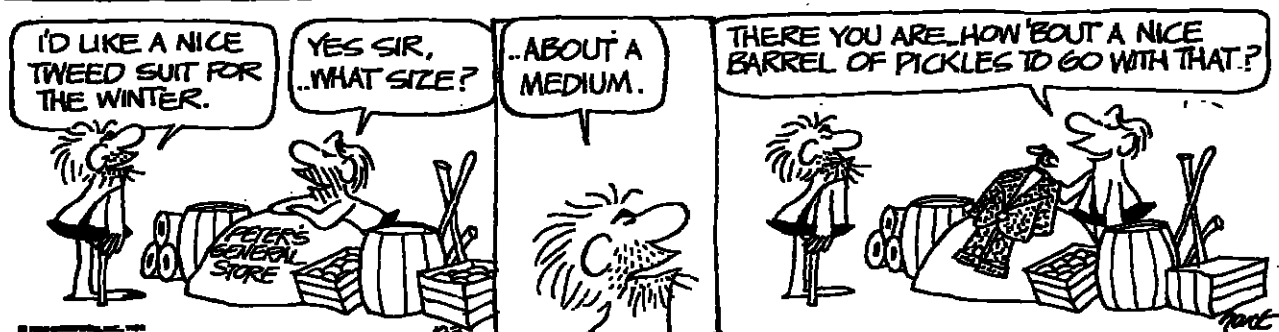
The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the permission of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on Swiss prices. The following symbols indicate frequency of quotations: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (q)—quarterly; (y)—yearly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & CO. LTD.			Other Funds		
(d) Bond Fund	SP 697.20		(w) Alexander Fund	SP 67.25	
(d) Cash Fund	SP 698.00		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Growth Fund	SP 698.00		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Stock Fund	SP 707.00		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
BANQUE VON ERNST & CO.			(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Cash Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Growth Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) TFF Fund N.V.	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
BRITANNIA TRUST LTD. (UK) LTD.			(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Cash Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Growth Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) TFF Fund N.V.	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL			(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Cash Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Growth Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) TFF Fund N.V.	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
CREDIT SUISSE			(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Cash Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
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(d) TFF Fund N.V.	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT			(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Cash Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Growth Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) TFF Fund N.V.	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
FIDELITY (BERMUDA)			(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Cash Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Growth Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) TFF Fund N.V.	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
G.T. (BERMUDA) LIMITED			(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Cash Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Growth Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) TFF Fund N.V.	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
JARDINE FLEMING			(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Cash Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Growth Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) TFF Fund N.V.	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
LLOYD'S BANK INT. POB. GENEVA			(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Cash Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Growth Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) TFF Fund N.V.	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
ROTHSCHILD ASSET MGMT. (BERMUDA)			(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Cash Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Growth Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) TFF Fund N.V.	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
SOFID GROUPE GENEVA			(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Cash Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Growth Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) TFF Fund N.V.	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
SWISS BANK CORP.			(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Cash Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Growth Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) TFF Fund N.V.	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND			(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
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(d) Growth Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) TFF Fund N.V.	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
UNION INVESTMENT FRANKFURT			(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Cash Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) Growth Fund	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	
(d) TFF Fund N.V.	SP 65.40		(w) Truist Int. Fd. (AEIF)	SP 74.50	

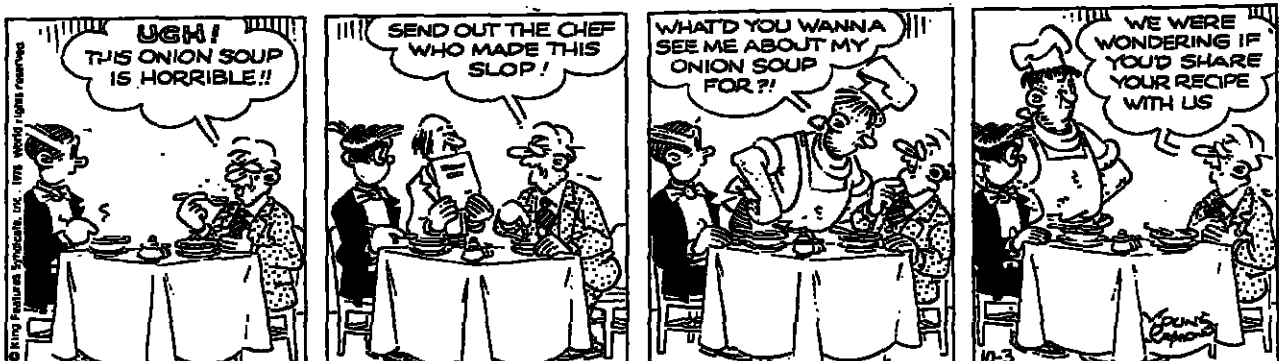
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## B.C.



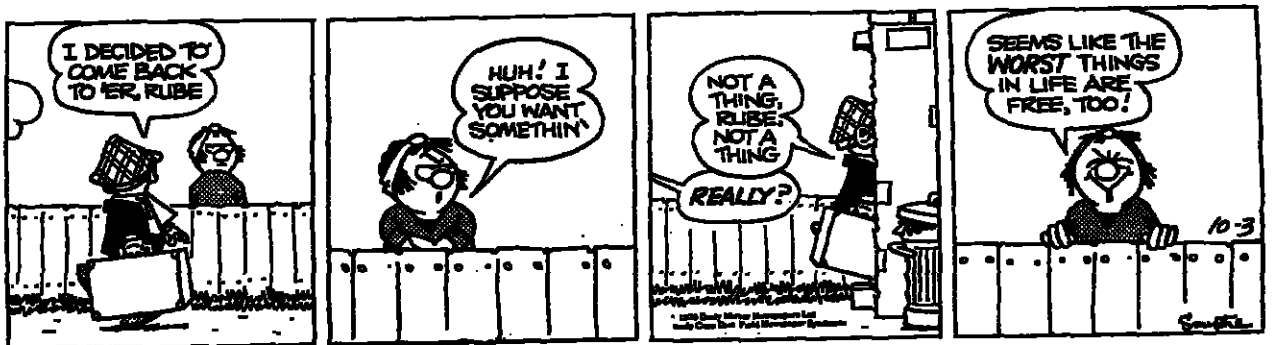
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## BEETLEBAILEY



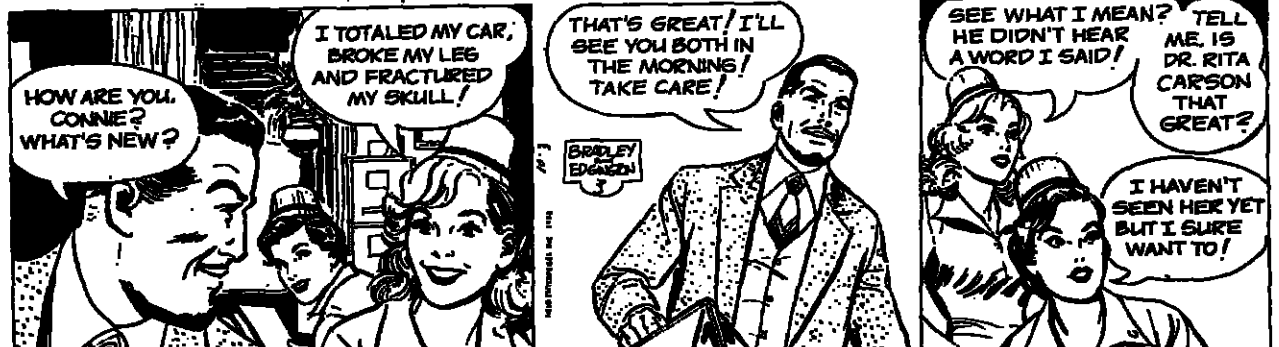
## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN

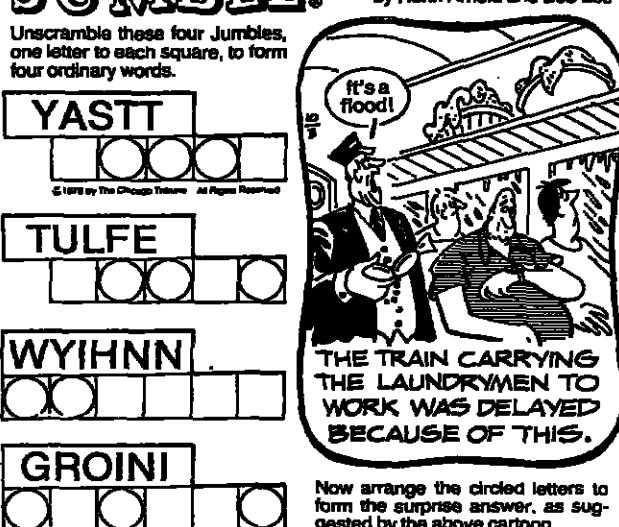


## RIP KIRBY



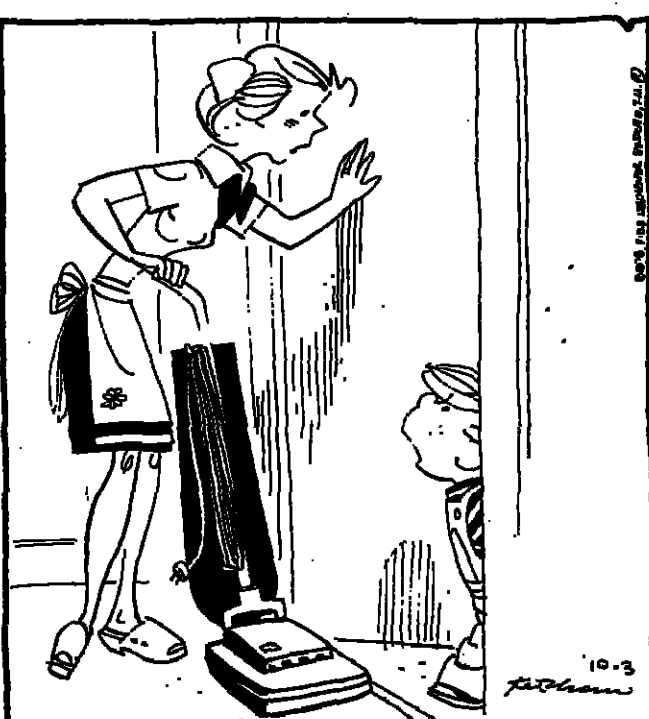
## JUMBLE

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



Yesterday's Jumble: FILMY ABOVE GUITAR INVOKE  
Answer: What he came into when he was born—BEING

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"NOT NOW, MOM! MY BUG COLLECTORSHIP IS TAKIN' ITS MORNING WALK."

## BOOKS

## FOOLS DIE

By Mario Puzo. Putnam. 572 pp. \$12.50.  
Reviewed by William McPherson

IF YOU learn something from a book, it can't be all bad. You fly to Vegas, remember to smile when you enter the terminal because you'll be on the FBI's candid camera. The Bureau has installed a bank of movie cameras behind a huge clock in the central waiting room and they match those eager faces with their "wanted" list. Of course, the really high rollers are met right there on the landing field, by a limousine, avoiding the screen test entirely.

Then, when you've been bunkered down in the baccarat pit for hours and suddenly feel as if you've had a second wind without a popper or a snort, well, you know. The considerate owner noticed the players looking a little weary so he flooded the pit with pure oxygen. It tends to brighten the betting.

And when you write a book about all this, as Mario Puzo has done in "Fools Die," and you want to get it reviewed in "the most influential literary supplement in the country," it's useful to know that the editor operates on the barter system, trading space for sex. Send out the publicity girls: "he f—ed broads as devoutly as a heroin addict taking a fix." (That's with the new editor; with the former editor, send over the office boy.)

It's highly unlikely that Puzo cares whether "Fools Die" is reviewed anywhere. He already knows what it's worth: \$2.2 million, it says here, the highest price ever paid for a paperback rights. New American Library, which paid it, threw in another \$350,000 to reprint Puzo's "The Godfather," the top-selling paperback novel (13 million copies) of the 1970s. (You remember "The Godfather," that's the one where the man finds his favorite horse's head in his bed. It was a bad omen but a pretty readable book, and the movie was terrific.) "Fools" is also a main selection of the Book-of-the-Month Club. Somebody out there obviously likes it.

"Fools" purports to give us the inside skinny on Hollywood, Las Vegas, the New York literary life, "degenerate gamblers," petty graft in the Army Reserve, the smuggling of two million dollars in yen from Japan and its laundering in Hong Kong, and so on. Reason enough, under ordinary circumstances, to unazzari the syntax, to plough through sentences like, "Now that I knew she had a woman lover, now that I knew she slept with other men when I was away back with my family in New York, I no longer loved her as much, and the energy pills (that spilled out of her purse) made me think that she needed them to make love to me because she was f—ing other people." Or tangled thoughts like, "Only those we most love can cause our death, and only of them we must beware. Our enemies can never harm us. And at the core of my brother's virtue was that he feared neither his enemies nor those he loved. So much the worst for him. Virtue is its own reward and fools are they who die." Of course. (Huh?)

The author does impart an occasional half-truth as the slot lumbers in its random way from the ridiculous to the ludicrous. T. wit: "The problems she was trying to escape were noted in a illness on an entire society at large. We wouldn't escape them the trees and lawns of La Island."

It is written therein that "it harder for a critic to knock the s out of you if he knows you personally. And your stuff may read better to some publisher if he's m, you at a party and he thinks you a nice guy." Well, everybody's Mario Puzo is a nice guy but I never met him, which probab makes it easier for me to say th "Fools Die" is a hippopotamus of novel, about as big about ungainly, but a lot less live. Something Dreiser might have ten if, in fact, he were as Oasno scribed him.

William McPherson, who last y won the Pulitzer Prize for Dis gushed Criticism, is a Washing Post book critic.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truso

The attitude to life which consists of hoping that something good will turn up eventually, often makes sense for the declarer at the bridge table. If he postpones a finesse, he may eventually find a way to avoid it altogether.

But the policy can be carried too far. Opportunities available now may disappear if we wait too long. On the diagrammed deal, South played as an optimist, and failed. Readers who wish to test themselves should cover the East-West cards and plan the play in six no-trump after a heart lead.

The bidding demonstrates an unusual point. A responder with a balanced hand containing about 18 high-card points can describe it by jumping to two no-trump and then bidding four no-trump. This is a natural slam invitation, and should not be misinterpreted as Blackwood. In general, a player who shows a balanced hand with a no-trump cannot use Blackwood at any subsequent point.

In practice South won the heart lead in the dummy and ran five diamond tricks. He hoped that this would cause his opponents some discarding problems, and that something good would happen in the end-game. But nothing good did happen, and he failed.

Instead he should have been willing to make a decisive play in the club suit at an early stage, knowing that he would be risking a quick defeat but improving his overall prospects.

One approach would be to win the first trick with the heart king and lead a low club. Another, slightly more flexible, would be to win with the heart queen and on the closed hand with a diamond lead for the same purpose.

In either case, West will do and South must play the ten if dummy. This is not because West has not played the king, since good play in the East seat play low without a tremor even his king is doubtless. The play the ten offers the best chance making three club tricks, which come home whenever West is with J x x or any holding with b honors.

Playing the queen of clubs in dummy would produce the next three club tricks whenever West held three clubs including the K but would offer no chance if suit divided unevenly.

If the club suit produces tricks but not three, which will happen after the play of the ten if West began with J x x x or J x x South can fall back on the finesse, which fails with the distribution shown.

If the first club play of the loses to the king, South's suit virtually lost. But South could — optimistically — hope for a thing to turn up in the shape of club king falling on the next r, and a winning spade finesse.

NORTH  
A 3  
Q 3  
O 10 4 2  
Q 10 8

WEST  
A 10 6 4  
Q 3 10 9 4  
Q J 3  
K J 7 3

EAST  
K K 10 5  
Q 10 7 2  
K 10 5  
A 10 4 3

SOUTH  
Q 10 7  
K 10 4  
A 10 4 3  
A 10 4 3

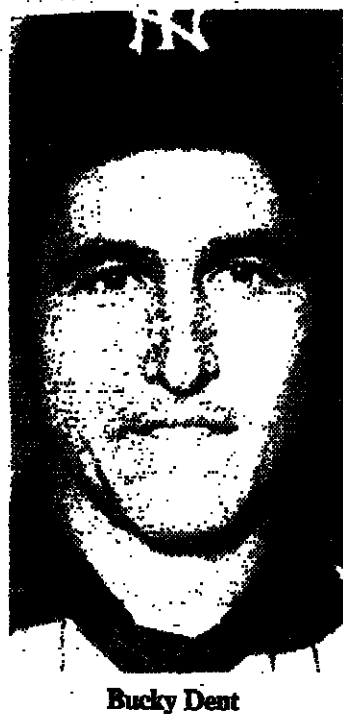
Both sides were vulnerable. The bid in North was 4NT. The bid in South was 4NT.

West led the heart king.



## Dent, Jackson Homers Decisive

## Yankees Defeat the Red Sox, 5-4, In Playoff Game to Capture Title



Bucky Dent

## Pennant Playoffs

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
Yankees' Game 5  
New York at Kansas City, night

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**  
Pirates' Game 5  
Pittsburgh at New York, afternoon

**Yankees' Game 5**  
New York at Kansas City, night, if necessary

**Pirates' Game 5**  
Pittsburgh at New York, afternoon, if necessary

**Yankees' Game 6**  
New York at Kansas City, night, if necessary

**Pirates' Game 6**  
Pittsburgh at New York, afternoon, if necessary

BOSTON, Oct. 2 (AP) — Bucky Dent rallied New York with a three-run homer in the seventh inning and Reggie Jackson applied the finishing touch with a home run in the eighth as the Yankees hung on for a 5-4 victory over the Boston Red Sox and won the American League East title in a playoff here today.

Weather conditions for the first American League regular-season playoff since 1948 were perfect, with temperatures in the mid-60s under sunny skies. The playoff was set up yesterday when the Yankees, leading the division by one game, were beaten on the final day of the season, 9-2, by the Cleveland Indians while the Red Sox shut out Toronto, 5-0, to pull even.

Boston won a coin flip with New York three weeks ago to determine the home field advantage in case a playoff was necessary.

**Championship Series**  
The Yankees, East champions for the third straight year, will begin the best-of-five American League championship playoff series at Kansas City against the Royals tomorrow night.

Dent, despite pain from a foul ball off his shin, hit an off-speed pitch from former teammate Mike Torrez into the screen in left field, putting the Yankees ahead, 3-2.

Southpaw Ron Guidry earned his 25th victory against only three losses, with late-inning relief from Rich Gossage. After yielding two runs in the eighth, Gossage ended the uprising by getting Buck Fister on a fly ball for the second out

of the inning and striking out George Scott.

The Red Sox took a 2-0 lead, but Torrez, the Yankees' World Series pitching hero a year ago while playing out his option, was unable to hold the advantage.

Guidry, who hurled two consecutive two-hit shutouts against the Red Sox in September, was picked for a run early as Carl Yastrzemski hit a homer into the right-field stands leading off the second.

**Another Run**  
The Red Sox added a run in the sixth on a double by Rick Burleson, a sacrifice and a single by Jim Rice. The Yankees, checked on just two hits by Torrez for six innings, rallied with one out in the seventh.

Singles by Chris Chambliss and Roy White started the rally. Pinch hitter Jim Spencer flied to left for the second out, but Dent followed with a curving shot into the screen for a homer, his fifth of the year.

The Yankees got another run in the inning as Mickey Rivers walked, stole second and scored on Thurman Munson's double to left center. Munson, who had struck out his first three times at bat against Torrez, connected against reliever Bob Stanley.

**Into the Bleachers**  
The Yankees got the decisive run in the eighth when Jackson led off against Stanley with a towering drive into the center-field bleachers for his 27th homer of the season.

In the bottom of the eighth, Jerry Remy doubled, and Yastrzemski singled him home for Boston's third run. Carlton Fisk then singled and Fred Lynn delivered an RBI single before Gossage retired Hobson and Scott.

The Red Sox had one final shot in the ninth when, with one out, Burleson walked and Remy lined a single to right, which Lou Piniella lost in the sun. Rice, the major league's home run and slugging champion, flied to right, and Yastrzemski popped foul to Nettles to end the game.

Guidry, the major league's biggest winner this season and also the league leader in earned run average at 1.72, was pitching for the second straight time with only three days rest. In his two previous appearances against the Red Sox this season, he shut them out with two-hitters. Torrez also was pitching with three days rest. The 6-foot-5-inch right-hander was coming off a shut-out victory over Detroit last Thursday after losing six successive decisions in the September stretch. He had a 16-12 record before the playoff.

There was only one major lineup change for the two teams. The Yankees manager, Bob Lemon, inserted rookie Brian Doyle at second base to get another left-handed batter into his lineup against Torrez.

With Willie Randolph, the regular second baseman, out with a pulled hamstring muscle, Fred Stanley played second in yesterday's loss to Cleveland.

**Twice-Blown Lead**  
After coming from 14 games behind during the final 2½ months of the season, the Yankees finally

blew the last of what had been a 3½-game lead as late as Sept. 16 when they dropped the windup to the Indians.

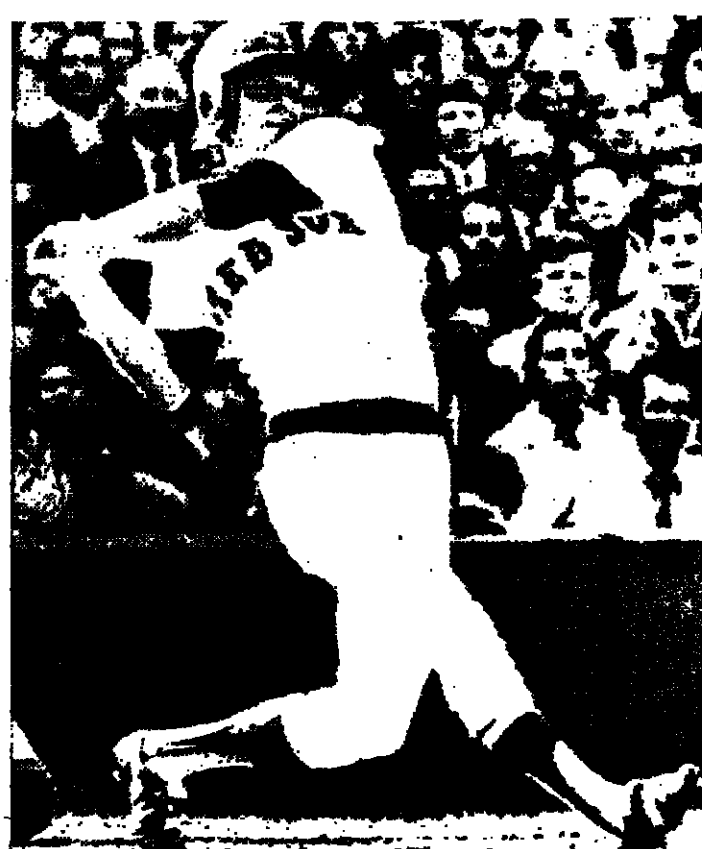
Meanwhile, the Red Sox were disposing of the Blue Jays, setting up the second one-game playoff in American League history and the first in either league since division play was adopted in 1969.

The other American League

## Major League Final Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Yankees	100	63	.613
Red Sox	99	64	.607
Blue Jays	97	66	.594
Indians	96	67	.588
Mariners	95	68	.582
Angels	94	69	.576
Padres	93	70	.570
Twins	92	71	.564
Orioles	91	72	.558
White Sox	90	73	.552
Tigers	89	74	.546
Braves	88	75	.540
Mariners	87	76	.534
Seaside	86	77	.528
Seattle	85	78	.522

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Pirates	92	70	.568
Phillies	91	71	.562
Braves	90	72	.556
Reds	89	73	.550
Cubs	88	74	.544
Cardinals	87	75	.538
Expos	86	76	.532
Mariners	85	77	.526
Twins	84	78	.520
Angels	83	79	.514
Padres	82	80	.508
White Sox	81	81	.502
Tigers	80	82	.496
Braves	79	83	.490
Mariners	78	84	.484
Seaside	77	85	.478
Seattle	76	86	.472



Carl Yastrzemski of the Boston Red Sox leads off the second inning of the playoff game by hitting a homer at Fenway Park.

## Finley Loses Kuhn Suit

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (AP) — Charles Finley, the owner of the Oakland A's, lost a decision against the baseball commissioner in the Supreme Court today.

The justices let stand lower court decisions frustrating Finley's challenge of a 1976 order by commissioner Bowie Kuhn that blocked the sale of Joe Rudi, Rolfe Fingers and Vida Blue, then stars with the A's.

Finley's much-publicized feud with Kuhn and the baseball establishment began when, in the 1976 season, the A's announced the planned three-player sales. Kuhn took the then-unprece-

dent action of blocking the sales, finding them "not in the best interests of baseball."

Kuhn ruled that stripping the A's of three such stars would leave the team "with little chance to compete effectively" and would hurt public confidence in the professional sport.

As it turned out, Kuhn's ruling didn't help A's fans much. The next season, Rudi signed with the California Angels and Fingers with the San Diego Padres, both as free agents. Blue was traded to the San Francisco Giants after playing the 1977 season in Oakland.

Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

"He respects nobody and expects nobody to respect him," Carew said, and then spat on the floor. "Spit on Calvin Griffith."

In other remarks, Griffith reportedly said Carew was a "damn fool" for signing a three-year contract worth only \$170,000 a year when everyone knew he was worth more.

He also made other remarks criticizing his players and baseball in general, according to a copyrighted article by Nick Coleman in the Minneapolis Tribune.

Many of the Twins players, who were in Kansas City for the season finale, refused to comment on the remarks. But outfielder Dan Ford, a black like Carew, said that he too no longer wanted to play for the Twins and that the remarks would make it a "burden for people to put this uniform on."

Griffith insisted that his comments were in jest and misunderstood. "At times you try and be comical and say a few things and try to get a laugh," Griffith said by phone from a hunting retreat. "You're up on your feet for an hour. I did get a few laughs. I think things were misinterpreted."

Griffith denied that his statements were racist. "What the hell, racism is a thing of the past," he said. "Why do we have colored ballplayers on our club? They're the best ones. If you don't have them, you're not going to have a club."

**Slew a Winner In Woodward**  
NEW YORK, Oct. 2 (AP) — Seattle Slew is at the top of his form, but plans do not indicate a second meeting with Affirmed.

"I'm doing to see him run back against Affirmed in the Gold Cup," said Angel Cordero after riding Seattle Slew to a front-running, four-length victory over Exceller in the Woodward Stakes on Saturday at Belmont Park. The time was 2:00 for the 1¼-mile, tying the stakes record set by Kelso in 1961.

The Woodward was the second major triumph for Slew in two weeks. He beat Affirmed by three lengths in the Marlboro Cup on Sept. 16 at Belmont in the first meeting between two Triple Crown winners.

## CFL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Ottawa	9	2	.818
Montreal	8	3	.727
Hamilton	7	4	.636
Toronto	6	5	.545

WESTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Edmonton	9	2	.818
Winnipeg	8	3	.727
Calgary	7	4	.636
British Columbia	6	5	.545
Saskatchewan	5	6	.455

**Saturday's Games**  
Edmonton at Montreal 7:30  
Saskatchewan at Calgary 1:00

**Lutz Joins Squad**  
LONDON, Oct. 2 (UPI) — Bob Lutz has joined the U.S. Davis Cup team for this week's interzone final against Sweden in Göteborg after Dick Stockton pulled out because of an injury, a spokesman for the International Tennis Federation said here.

But his check for \$19,000 pushed his season's earnings to \$362,429, breaking the single-season record of \$353,021 set by Johnny Miller in 1974. He will not play in the final event of the year, the Pensacola Open, but cannot be caught in the money race.

It also appears certain that Watson, a five-time winner this year, will win Player of the Year honors and take the Vardon Trophy for the leading stroke average on tour. He won all three titles last year and would become the first man to sweep those three honors in consecutive years.

Going to the 72d hole, Green had to have a birdie to tie. He hit a 5-wood second shot to about 12 to 15 feet, and this time the putter worked. He got the birdie he had to have to send the match into over-

time. But a misread second putt on the first playoff hole settled it.

Morgan had a final round of 68, including a 30-foot eagle putt on the second hole, and Green shot 70. They finished regulation play over the 7,180-yard South course at the Firestone Country Club with matching totals of 278.

Watson, meanwhile, took third alone at 67-280. He actually had a share of the lead until he recorded bogeys from bunkers on the 14th and 15th holes.

"Almost," he said.

**Miller's Record Broken**  
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## Art Buchwald

## Tax-Cut Futures

WASHINGTON—Every politician running for office this year seems to have the "Jarvis Flu." The name of the game in this November's election is: How much each candidate can promise to cut the voters' taxes.

In New Jersey, Bill Bradley, running for the Senate, is calling for a \$25-billion tax cut; and in Minnesota, Robert Short, the Senate hopeful, is promising a \$100-billion cut. No one knows where the political tax-cut rhetoric will end.

At "Finchley-for-Senate" headquarters, I found the candidate sitting behind his desk in his shirt sleeves, looking more like a pork-belly commodity dealer than a man seeking to represent the people of his state.

There was a large blackboard on a raised platform at the end of the room where a volunteer was erasing numbers and writing new ones. Forty people were manning telephones in the other room.

"What's going on?" I asked Finchley.

"We're dealing in tax-cut futures," he said. "We're monitoring what all the candidates around the country are promising the voters in cuts, and then we intend to top them."

One of the people on the phone yelled out, "Bob Short has topped his tax-cut promise by \$5 billion."

The man at the blackboard erased \$100 billion and wrote in "\$105 billion."

Finchley yelled out, "We'll go \$110 billion."

The blackboard-keeper wrote in the figure for Finchley.

"Glickenstein from Ohio has gone to \$110 billion."

Finchley shouted, "Make our cut \$150 billion."

**U.S. Art Endowment To Aid Minorities**

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2 (UPI)—The National Endowment for the Arts has announced it would make a stronger effort to help members of racial and ethnic minorities become eligible for grants.

"You people are spending money like water," I said.

"No, we're not. Those billions are all ours. We're saving the money. Every billion dollars we promise the taxpayer we're going to cut is money in his pocket."

Another volunteer on the phone shouted, "Thyroid in California has just vowed if he is elected he'll cut taxes by \$180 billion."

Finchley shouted, "Put us down for \$190 billion."

The man at the blackboard was erasing and writing as fast as he could.

"You got a lot of guts, Finchley," I said with admiration. "There aren't many people in this country who would promise the voters a \$190-billion tax cut."

"Stick around," he said, studying the board. "You haven't seen anything yet. This whole election has to do with taxes. The guy who promises to cut them the most has to win."

A volunteer on a phone screamed, "An Arizona congressman has told a Rotary Club he will cut \$200 billion out of the federal budget."

"I'll raise him 25," Finchley called out.

"You sure are cool. I've never seen a politician promise to give the taxpayers a \$225-billion rebate."

"You have to be cool in this business," he said as he swallowed a tranquilizer. "When you're dealing in tax-cut futures you can't think of it as money. You have to think of it as votes. I'm prepared to match and raise any tax-relief promise made by any politician in this country."

"It seems to me you're trying to corner the tax-cut market. Isn't that illegal?"

"Not under Proposition 14. There is no limit on how much you can promise to cut taxes. Don't forget we're dealing in futures. No candidate has to deliver on his promises until after November."

A phone handler yelled out, "A Texas Democrat has just promised the Dallas Garden Club to cut taxes by \$240 billion."

Everyone in the room looked at Finchley. He lit a cigarette and said calmly, "Put me down for 250."

We all stood on our chairs and cheered. It was the biggest tax-cut promise made by a candidate in American political history.

## Le Glace Craze Goes South

By Jeffrey Robinson

MARSEILLES (HTI) — Rocky Road translates directly into French as Rocky Road. It simply wouldn't be the same as *Vole Pireneuse* or *Rue de Galet*. And if you think that this isn't a topic of interest in some parts of the world, you haven't been to the south of France lately.

It's almost as if the French have only just now discovered ice cream. In towns from Nice to Marseilles, glaciers have been springing up faster than ports or high-rise apartment houses. Cafes have turned off their espresso machines, changed their names to *Festivals des Glaces* or *Palais des Glaces* or simply *Le Glace Shop*, and are selling \$5 sundae spikes with a bit of the hard stuff for an extra push.

You find these places mainly in the tourist areas. They are all over Nice. Pizzerias in Cannes double as ice-cream emporiums when people aren't eating pizzas. And Juan-les-Pins is almost nothing but glaciers, with the exception of a few discos. It wasn't like this last year, and anyone who figured they'd all go broke once the tourists left was wrong. Many French people still associate ice cream with tourists, and they may have a point when they think of American tourists because the United States has the highest per-capita ice-cream consumption in the world. One figure puts it at 30 pounds a year, which, when multiplied by 220 million, makes for a lot of ice cream.

But now it's early fall and the U.S. tourists are gone and the ice-cream places are still selling ice cream.

Until this past summer the competition among the French wasn't too serious. One place would sell a bowl of passion fruit ice cream, add blue sauces and whipped cream and call it *Tahitian Treat*. Across the street they'd use green sauce on the whipped cream and call it *South Pacific Treat*. Both charged the same for it.

Then a new kid came to the south of France... Baskin-Robbins landed. With proven successes in the north of Europe, they headed to the Mediterranean. For the first few weeks, all you saw at their counters were blue-jeaned, back-packing, college-tee-shirted tourists who think of B-R as home. You could hear a lot of "Oh wow, I don't believe it. Baskin-Robbins. Oh wow, I gotta have Pralines 'n' Cream."

**Difference Is Fun**

It took French ice-cream freaks a little longer, but what with Jamaica Almond Fudge, Blueberry Cheesecake and Peppermint Fudge Ribbon globbed into a cup with hot fudge, ice cream, at least here, may never be the same again.

"The difference," explains Jay Drosin, B-R's managing director for Europe, "is that we don't just sell ice cream, we sell fun."

Ask a French glacier for a free taste and you're likely to get a fairly emphatic, "Mais, pourquoi?" (But why?) It seems to be contrary to the nature of the French to give anything away for nothing. Baskin-Robbins, however, in the great American tradition of "free samples," gladly lets a customer taste anything in the shop before buying.

**'More ice-cream cones are sold at this counter than anywhere else on earth. We've taken Marseilles by storm.'**



Jeffrey Robinson

Ice cream man Drosin

...big on "Chocolate Sheep."

Suddenly all those glaciers with the \$5 Tahitian Treat sundae are now stocking ice-cream cones, too.

"Just how many cones we sell here is something of a company secret," he goes on. "And why Marseilles is something of a mystery. For some reason, one of the best sellers here is Apple Pie ice cream. I can't explain that either."

Whatever the reasons, the folks who have given the world Yankee Doodle Strudel ice cream, the same folks who decided in the end to save the world from Statutory Grape, Last Mango in Paris, and Lox and Bagels ice cream, seem to be proving that blue sauce or green sauce on the whipped cream is not enough.

One ice-cream palace not far from the B-R counter here now adds marshmallows to their chocolate sundae and calls it *Chocolate Liegeois* a P.A. American. In return, Jay Drosin is quite reassuring when he says that Baskin-Robbins does not at this time plan to escalate the ice-cream war in the south of France with anything like *Boulabaisse Bombshell* or *Fish Soup Fantasy*... which is probably just as well.

## PEOPLE: Begin Recalls 1940 Chess Match

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin says an afternoon of chess in Camp David with presidential adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski was his first try at the game in 38 years.

"My previous game was on Sept. 20, 1940," Begin said in an interview. "Then the Russian police broke into my house and took me away." Begin said he managed to call out to his wife as he was dragged off that he conceded because his opponent was in a better position. But he managed to win the first game at Camp David. Brzezinski won the next two. "I didn't like it, but I told myself it's better for him to beat me at chess instead of diplomacy." The interview was printed in the mass-circulation daily *Yedioth Ahronoth* Sunday.

binge for children in Minneapolis hospitals and a \$16,500 frolic in which he tossed silver dollars to children along a parade route.

It was a good night for debt at the Miss World-America contest at Huntsville, Ala. Debbie Freeze, 20, of Morrisville, N.C., is the new Miss World-America. She will represent the United States in the Miss World pageant in London. First runnerup was Deborah Mawley, 19, of Westport Point, Mass. and second runnerup was Deborah Palmer, 21, of Irving, Texas.

Princess Margaret of Britain flew to Sydney Monday aboard a New Zealand Air Force Hercules medical transport for a short rest after developing an illness on the South Pacific island of Taveuni. The princess, who was to represent the queen Sunday at Taveuni's independence celebrations after 86 years of British rule, collapsed Saturday night from what was described as an upper-respiratory illness. Medical advisers to the princess said she will spend about three days in Sydney before flying to London.

Johnny Cash is out of a Nashville, Tenn., hospital — minus the sinus trouble that plagued him throughout his last tour. Cash entered the hospital last week with a severe head cold and chronic sinus infection. Doctors found and removed a sinus cyst in surgery Friday. Cash's next scheduled appearance comes Oct. 9 when he serves as master of ceremonies at the nationally televised Country Music Association Awards.

Rusty Rice has quite an appetite — for worms. Rice, 25, of Pasadena, ate 28 live worms Saturday night, according to movie director Herb Robins, who staged the worm-eating contest at Rialto College in California to promote his movie, "The Worm Eaters." Robins said Rice broke the record of 27 worms eaten by Delta College student Mike Moose May 12 in Sacramento. "The worms, which are 72 percent protein, were all washed and cleaned," Robins said.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

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## PERSONALS

MESSAGES OCTOBER 2  
BIRMINGHAM CAROLINA  
KANSAS CITY KANSAS  
SAN DIEGO CALIFORNIA  
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA  
WASHINGTON D.C.

## ANNOUNCEMENTS

MESSAGES OCTOBER 3  
BIRMINGHAM ALABAMA  
KANSAS CITY MISSOURI  
SAN FRANCISCO CALIFORNIA  
WASHINGTON D.C.

## DIVORCE IN 24 HOURS

Meted or contested actions, lowest. Hold or Dominion Republic. For information send \$2.75 for 24-page booklet (including 1000's of questions, answers, and legal forms). ODA, 1825 K St. N.W., Washington D.C. 20006, U.S.A. Tel. 202-452-8331. Worldwide service.

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